Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 120 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th June	Karoa	7,009	Extra B.I. Co.'s sailing
27th ,,	Novara	9,850	Extra
26th ,,	Plassy	7,346	
5th July	Khyber	8,940	
12th ,,	Oulca*	6,151	

*Does not carry passengers.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade certificate holders before the latter part of July.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

BOMBAY TO LONDON:

First Saloon. "A" Rs.	First Saloon. "B" Rs.	Second Saloon. "C" Rs.	Second Saloon. "A" Rs.	Second Saloon. "B" Rs.	Native Servants. Deck. Rs.
Single					
836	756	696	576	516	250
Return					
1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	"C" Rs.	"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	Rs.
Single					
764	720	660	552	492	230
Return					
1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
27th June	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
23rd June	Taroba	E. & S. Africa. 11 a. m.
23rd ,,	L'nga	Karachi direct
26th ,,	Lightning	Karachi & Persian Gulf
28th ,,	Dwarka	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Suiyuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	19th June	22nd June
Kinugasa Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	23rd June	3rd July
Kbia Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	20th June	1st July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July
Kosaku Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,988.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yasagi	..	24th June	Japan.
Shokwa Maru	T. Miyatake	14th June	25th ,,	Genoa and Marseilles
Burma Maru	S. Imai	20th June	5th July	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai	22nd June	5th ,,	Japan.
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	15th July	25th ,,	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches at:

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA, Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 13TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,580,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MARUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKAHURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Senba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsukuchibo
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Osomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER, JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO., 122, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT. Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on Sunday, 29th June 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of June 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 54, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table; dining room chairs; handsome sideboard; dinner waggons; dumbwaiters; meatsafe; rich glass; porcelain and platedware; English Chesterfield couch and easy chairs; Brussels and Persian carpets; iron bedsteads; handsome almyrahs; clothes and gown presses; electric and Jost's fans; Chappell and Co.'s sweet-toned upright-grand piano; bedroom chest of drawers; aluminum utensils; partitions; bead chicks, etc., etc.

The property of Major H. A. Lafond, I. M. D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

The property of an European gentleman:—

One 2 seater Motor Car.

AUCTION SALE on Monday, 30th June 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Hyder Building", opposite Ordnance Quarters, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table; diningroom chairs; handsome sideboard; dinner waggon; dumbwaiter; meatsafe; rich glass; porcelain and platedware; Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs; teapoys; table ornaments; sweet-toned piano; iron bedstead; cabinet gramophone; iron safe; rich carpets; handsome almyrahs; clothes and gown presses; chest of drawers; perambulator; aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of E. B. Symes, Esq. of Messrs. S. Rose and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT. Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd June 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street, Nos. 452-454; Cases No. 145. Nagdevi Street.

AUCTION SALE of 102 Bales Khamgam Cotton

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba, in the G. I. P. Railway Goods yard, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton slightly damaged by fire:—

102 bales Khamgam Cotton Invoice No. 281 of 18-5-19.

AUCTION SALE of 650 Bales Phoenix Mills Yarn.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June 1919, at 1 p.m., (S. T.), at Tambakanta, in Mr. Magandal Purbhodas Shop by order of the Phoenix Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Tricumlal Mulchand.

450 Bales Phoenix Mills Yarn No. 6½s Mule Garlan Ticket.

100 bales Phoenix Mills Yarn No. 20½s, Ring Hanus Ticket.

100 bales Phoenix Mills Yarn No. 22s, Ring Hanus Teiket.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at p.m., Messrs. Mehta and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Damodar Pragji, at his godown near Bridge, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ismail Mamadi and Sons:—

100 cases Japanese Camphor, each 80 tins, each tin weighing 2 lbs., and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljl Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—

10 packages superior, fine fancy, English made, white dhotees, quality of Prataplaxmi, 8/12 yards.

MEHTA, & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India.

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Under instructions from Lieut. Adjutant S. C. Pane, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Dadar, near the Tram Terminus, in the compound of the Combined Labour Depot:—

About 275 lots containing unclaimed goods, etc., such as bundles of sundry clothes, wooden boxes, with clothes, tin trunks, with clothes, old boots and shoes, overcoats, gunny bags, wearing apparels, razais, electric, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 27th June 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Fort, near the Hotel Majestic, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture; rich glass; crockery and platedware; and solid silverware; cutlery; dining table and chairs; sideboard and dumbwaiters; rich Persian and Brussels carpets; electric table and hall lamps and fans; drawing room suite of sofas and chairs; Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs; rich cabinets; fancy ornaments; door chicks; rich engravings; single and double bedsteads; dressing and wash-hand tables; dressing chest of drawers; cloth and gown presses; mirror door almyrahs; ice box with refrigerator; hat stand; Singapore cane furniture; partition and screen; verandah benches; writing tables; glass door book cases; revolving book stands; Singer hand and foot sewing machines; terra cotta figures; aluminium utensils, etc. etc., The property of A. Geddis, Esq., of James Finlay and Co., Ltd., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 22, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture; plated ware; glass and crockeryware, hand painted dinner set; also Kashmere carved and blackwood open carved furniture; Chesterfield by Roberts, dining table and chairs; sideboard; almyrahs; glass door book cases; cloth and gown press; dressing chest of drawers; dressing and wash-hand tables; English chair; one sweet-toned abonized cottage piano by Marcks and Co., Ltd.,; single and double bedsteads; carved tables; cane chairs; palm stands; hat-stands; carved screen; Historian's History of the World 25 Volumes, Encyclopaedia; bentwood chair; trunk stand ice chest; aluminium utensils; English enamelled bath tub, etc., etc.

The property of A. L. Clapham, Esq.

The property of another gentleman:—

One 4 cylinder, 7 seater L. M. F. Car with Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburetter, new Studebaker body with hood and curtains, all tyres almost new, in good running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 14, Convent Street, Colaba Causeway, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household furniture; glass, crockery and platedware; dining table and chairs; sideboard and dumbwaiters; drawing room suits of sofas and chairs; Chesterfield sofas; drawing room cabinets; single and double mirror glass door almyrahs; old carved ornaments; stands and jardineers; Majolica and copper enamelled vases; terra cotta figures; one sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Schneider; rich pictures and chromographs; fancy teapoys; dressing chest of drawers; marble top dressing and wash-hand tables; brass and iron single and double bedsteads; meatsafes; real velvet piled rugs; rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of a European Gentleman going Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL, at the Sion and Mahim Causeways.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 7th July 1919, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector on the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow with large compound at Murzban Road, Andheri.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rahimbhai Ebrahim Currim and Jaffer Shertashomed, executors of the last Will and testament of Goolam Hossein Gangjee Virjee, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 14th July next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following very valuable bungalow with outhouses, compound, etc.

All that piece or parcel of land of Khoti Inami tenure containing by admeasurement 4,050 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 214, Pot No. 1827, 28, 27 and Survey No. 212, Paini No. 4, and Survey No. 212, Pot No. 1 and 3 and Survey No. 212 Paini No. 216, together with messuage tenements or buildings, standing thereon, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Murzban Road, at Vile Parle near Andheri in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the registration Sub-District of Bandora, and are bounded on the East by the said Murzban Road, on or towards the West by the vacant plot of land belonging to Jao Patel, on the North partly by property of Durabsha D. Reporter and partly by the property of Jao Patel and on or towards the South by the vacant plot of land belonging to Mrs. Cooverbai A. Cama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 23rd June 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Mr. Hosseinbhoy Ladhabhoy and on account and at the risk of Damodar Bapujee Padwal the defaulting purchaser, who has committed a breach of the agreement of sale dated the 13th day of March, 1918, made between the said Hosseinbhoy Ladhabhoy of the one part and the said Damodar Bapujee Padwal of the other part, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 332 sq. yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 787, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward Nos. 228 and 229, 230, 231 and 232 and Street No. 232—234, and in rear 236 (1) 238 and 240 and 1 in rear, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Babaji Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Fazulbhoy Peer Mahomed Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Hasham, and on or towards the South by Arthur Road which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the vendor at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1919.

DROPS OF INK MAKE MILLIONS THINK

and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 8.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14 [illegible] commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 9 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Aply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicatin with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Immediate enrollment for Company Auditors', Banking, Commercial and Secretarial courses recommended. PROFESSOR DAVAR can be interviewed between 9 A.M. & 6-30 P.M. (S.T.), 80, Esplanade Road." 2785

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SOLICITOR and an LL. B. as assistant for a Solicitors' firm. Apply stating terms and experience to Box No. 698 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2745

WANTED.—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST for Messrs. Dulerai and Co., 70, Apollo Street. Apply personally. 2736

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST. Apply personally to Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, Architects, No. 17-19, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2737

WANTED.—A B.A., or B.Sc., with Physics & Chemistry, as a SCIENCE TEACHER, for the Fort and Proprietory High Schools. Frere Road, Fort. Apply personally to PRINCIPALS. 2793

WANTED.—A Mohamedan, specially Bohra, well expert in Gujarati Book-Keeping, typist, and English correspondence, for Straits Settlements. Apply with testimonials and terms, to Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2778

WANTED.—Experienced LADY TEACHER for a boy in a private family (beginner). Pay handsome according to qualifications. Prospect of free passage Home, next year. Kindergarten preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2794

WANTED.—A Gujarati knowing SCIENCE GRADUATE for the Khanmohamed Habibbhoy A. V. School. Salary Rs. 55. Apply personally to the HEADMASTER with testimonials at Khoja Mohalla Mandvi. 2795

WANTED—A TEACHER (graduate preferred) for a VII Standard, Parsi boy, S. L. Persian, near Dadar Station or at your place, state time and salary for an hour daily. Apply Box No. 695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2734

WANTED—L. C. E., B. E., or a qualified OVERSEER from a recognized college for the post of Superintendent, Water Works, Amraoti. Pay Rs. 100 per month, with good prospects and Rs. 20 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials (which will not be returned) on or before 1st of July, 1919. (Sd.) S. B. TAMBOLKAR, Secretary, Amraoti Town Municipal Committee. 2718

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland Ltd., Limbe in British Central Africa, three Indian first class STATION MASTERS and one INDIAN SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary according to qualifications, three years' agreement with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2730

WANTED—Smart SHORTHAND TYPISTS, Ladies preferred. Apply stating speed and salary expected to Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2768

WANTED.—An experienced TYPIST. Apply personally to Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Solicitors, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2782

WANTED at once.—A GRADUATE and two MATRICULATES or S.F.s for A. V. School, URAN, Via Bombay, on 45-5-60 and 20-5-35 respectively. Apply to the MANAGER. 2796

WANTED.—An energetic and experienced CARDING MASTER for a local mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2781

WANTED—TYPISTS, SHORTHAND-TYPISTS and CLERKS for a firm of Solicitors. Good salary with prospects to hardworking men. Apply Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2755

WANTED—An energetic and competent SPINNING AND WEAVING MASTER, hard working and experienced for the Pratap Mills, Amalner, East Khandesh. Apply personally or by letter to the Bombay Manager, 53, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2753

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED SERVICE, knowing good English and full experience of Cotton line. Please apply Box No. 701, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2750

WANTED SITUATION by a well-educated young man, experienced in French and English Commercial and General Correspondence. Speaks French. Apply Box No. 692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2725

WANTED

WANTED—"Prajamitra," "Times," "Chronicle," "Sanj," and "Jame" OLD PAPERS at Rs. 5 per maund (28 lbs.) Send to SWADESHI STORE, opp. Bori Bunder. 2265

WANTED TO BUY A CARD in the old Share and Exchange Bazar on account and risk of the defaulting vendor Mr. Motumal Hotchand. Please apply with full particulars to Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON, Solicitors, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2729

NOTICE.—FREE FREE FREE—Advice and full particulars of HOW TO TRAIN YOUR MEMORY AND WILL-POWER. Appeals to all students, whether a Professor, a Lawyear, a Medical man, an Engineer, or a Petty Clerk. It will cost you nothing. Enclose annas 4 in postage stamps to cover postage and packing. Address F. da P. Wolf. Post Box No. 505, Bombay. 2760

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS, by General Electric Co., 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 35 50, 75, 100 H.P., Circular Saws and Belting. Apply SUNDERDAS & CO., Post Box 292, Bombay. 2561

RARE OPPORTUNITY—First class shop concern with up-to-date stock and First class customers on the best business locality of Bombay FOR SALE with Goodwill. Aply Box No. 694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2732

FOR SALE—7-12-'6 n-h-p Marshalls portable steam engines 100 lbs., pressure, 9, 14, 17, 25, 26, 38, bhp. Blackstone, Rustons Oil Engines. BHARAT ENGINEERING Co., Cawnpore. 2728

FOR SALE—One Alcohol Condenser by Manlove Alliott, very little used. Heating surface 500 square feet, capacity 500 gallons of liquor per hour. For particulars apply Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2700

WHATEVER you may require in Stationery for office or private use, will be promptly supplied at the lowest possible prices by THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A1

A wise person always buys the best. A wise artist always uses the best instruments. We stock the best. For economy and quality we are unrivalled. Student and professional artists are cordially invited to visit our Show-rooms. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B1

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New). 18½in. Swing over Bed; 10ft. length o Bed; 81in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 nett. Apply EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2694

TO BE LET.

A GODOWN in Nawiwady. Monthly rent Rs. 300. Apply BANKEYLAL & CO., Mumbadevi. 2789

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S BURMA MARU, having arrived from Japan via Hongkong and Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager,

Bombay, 21st June, 1919.

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of clothing to Peons and others will be received upto one p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 7th day of July 1919.

Form of contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned who will on application give amy further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Store Office, Byculla.
Bombay, 20th June 1919. 2783

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

NEW CLASSES to prepare Candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, will be opened on June 20th, 1919.

Subjects:—(1) Mercantile Law Lecturer: Mr. J. S Khergamvala, Bar.-at-Law, Advocate
(2) Accounting and Auditing, Lecturer: Mr. F. R. Merchant, F.S.A.A.
Fees:—Rs. 50 per term.
Hours:—6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will in future be a basis of the granting of Auditor's Certificate. Holders of these Certificates will be recognised by Government as being on the same footing as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants.

The Course lasts two years, and must be followed by three years of practical work under an Accountant and Auditor recognised by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

Candidates for admission must have passed the Matriculation, the School Final, or an equivalent examination.

Applications should be addressed to—
THE PRINCIPAL,
Sydenham College of Commerce and
2790 Economics, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 19, Rampart Row, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th June 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts, made upto 31st December 1918
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To sanction the payment of the commission to Managing Agents referred to in the Directors' Report.
(4) To confirm the donation of Rs. 300 to the Officers' and Seamen's Hostel Fund.
(5) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
(6) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(7) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th June 1919, to the 7th July 1919 (both days inclusive).

By the Order of the Board,
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Managing Agents
Bombay, 19th June 1919. 2797

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,00,000.

ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 150,00,000.

DIRECTORS.

N. N. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E., J.P., Millowner, (Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia and Sons), Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Chairman.
Sir DAVID YULE, Kt., (Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co.), Calcutta.
Sir STANLEY REED, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D., (Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Co., Ltd.), Hornby Road.
MEYER NISSIM, Esq., M.A., J.P., Merchant and Millowner, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.), 3, Forbes Street, Fort.
NAROTTAM MORARJI, Esq., J.P., (Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co.)
KHETSEY KHIESY, Esq., J.P., Merchant (Messrs. Hirjee Khetsey and Company), Mandvi.
CHATRABHUJ GORDHANDAS, Esq., Merchant. (Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Company), Church Gate Street, Fort.
AMBALAL SARABHAI, Esq., Millowner, Ahmedabad.
SHANTIDAS ASKURAN, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Hughes Road, Bombay.
MANU SUBEDAR, Esq., B.Sc., (Econ.) F.S.S. Merchant, (Lalji Naranji and Company), Church Gate Street, Fort.
LALJI NARANJI, Esq., J.P., (ex.-Officio), Merchant, Royal Insurance Building, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co., 90, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Branches will be opened shortly at the principal centres in India. Agents wanted everywhere.

Work in the Fire Insurance Department will commence from the 19th June, 1919.

2655

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 (Rs one hundred only) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, has been declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 7th July, 1919, between the hours of 1 P.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.).

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd June, 1919, to 5th July, 1919, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 23rd June, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st June, 1919. 2800

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON AT KARACHI.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the concerned, Messrs. R. P. Kharas & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction in the Eduljee Dinshaw Press, Karachi, on THURSDAY, 3rd July, 1919, at 9 A.M., as under:—

English Cast Iron about 200 Tons.
Large Cast Iron pipes Diameter 8 to 12 Inches.
Cast Iron Cog Wheel.
Cast Iron Valve
Iron Large Drill Machine.
Cast Iron Pipes of small sizes.
New Galvanized pipes 3/8in. and 1/4in.
Galvanized Iron Wire No. 12 B. W. G.

Terms Cash on Delivery.
R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Estate Brokers & Commission Agents,
Rambaugh Road, Karachi.
2787

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR FRAMJI BATLIBOI has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title or interest, in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be then considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land with the bungalows stables, outhouses and all other buildings erected thereon registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Collector's Old No. 573, Collector's New No. 2737, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 7140 of the Pension and Tax tenure and under Collector's Old No. 104, Collector's New No. 11315, Old Survey No. 841 and New Survey No. 7140 of quit and ground rent tenure and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3324(1), 3324(2) and 3324(3), and Street Nos. 1, 2 and 3 situate at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand two hundred and twenty (7220) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property formerly belonging to Jamsetji Cursatji Batliboi and now to the estate of the late Haji Haroon Sidik deceased, on the South by the property formerly of Framji Cawasji Marker but now of Bomanji Edulji Kashinath, on the West the Seashore and on the East by the Napean Sea Road aforesaid and are now occupied by the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1919.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2775

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PANDURANG SUNDERRAO JAYAKAR, late of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, living on the income of his property at Bhai Jivanji Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

BAI BALIBAI, widow of the said deceased of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhai Jivanji Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed by a Judge's order to apply for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of the said deceased for the use and benefit of Prabhakar, minor son of the said deceased and limited to the period of the minority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness NORMAN CRUSTON MACLEOD, Esq., Chief Pustict at Bombay, aforesaid this twelfth day of June 1919, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI.
Acting Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 12th day of June 1919.
G. B. PANDYA, Esq.
2798 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the abovenamed Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are requested to send in, on or before the 31st day of July, 1919, their names, addresses and full particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the said Company. In default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution which might be made before such claims are filed. All persons indebted to the Company, or holding any property belonging to the Company are also requested to pay or hand over the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 23rd day of June 1919.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidators of the abovenamed Company
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Address:—
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2780

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that IGNATIUS MICHAEL DE SILVA has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 943 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old Nos. 349-351, New No. 4079, Old Survey No. 526 and New Survey No. 1/1806 and 1 a/1806, together with the bungalow hut and sheds standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3078 (1) 3078 (2), 3078 (3) and 3078 (4) and Street Nos. 542, 542 A, 542 B and 542 C which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property formerly of Mahamadalli Tyabbhai on or towards the West and South by the property of the Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., on or towards the South-East by the property of Sha. Danaji Bheraji and on or towards the North by a public passage and which said Premises were and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
2713 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR DORABJI COOPER, of Poona, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land together with the bungalows or dwelling houses and outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate near the Sangam at CIVIL LINES, Wellesley Road, POONA, in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 13 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Entry Nos. 179-180-181-182-361 and Survey Nos. 70-71-72-73-129, of Malli Village, Taluka Havelli and Entry No. 1, Survey No. 2, Pot No. 1, of Village Munjeri, Taluka Havelli and bounded on the East partly by the G. I. P. Railway Overbridge and partly by the land bearing Survey No. 2 and Pot No. 2, on the West by the Mulla Mutha or Sangam River, on the North partly by the said Wellesley Road and partly by the said land bearing Survey No. 2 and Pot No. 2 and on the South by the G. I. P. Railway Lines and which said premises are assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under Nos. 183, 183A, 183B and 183C (Civil Lines) and were formerly in the occupation or possession of Mrs. Gertrude Dorshell Low Thomas and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2735

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHER MAHOMED PHOLLA PUNJABI, Suni Mahomedan inhabitant, a clerk, in the service of Alidina Visram, at Uganda, late of Bombay, ... Deceased.

Bai BIBI, widow and one of the heirs of the said deceased now temporarily residing at Telli Mohollo, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,

The 2nd day of April, 1919.
(Sd.) Bai BIBI, Widow,
Petitioner in person.
2799

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RATILAL MANCHUBHAI, CHIMANLAL MANCHUBHAI, ISHVARLAL MANCHUBHAI, GORDHANDAS RATILAL and KANTILAL RATILAL, the last two being minors by the Guardian of their property the said Ratilal Manchubhai, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claims to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gilder Street, now called Lamington Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 446 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 13887, Old Survey No. 2/172, New Survey No. 6292 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under D Ward No. 4418, 4439 and Street Nos. 25 et 29 and 1, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Framji Hormusji Sethna, on the West by Gilder Street, now called Lamington Road, on the South by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Harjalbhadas Balgowandas and on the North by the property of Gabaji Hanumanta.

Dated the 21st day of June, 1919.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
2788 Purchaser's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 281 of 1906.

Bai PARSON, widow of Jiwa Kachra deceased, Hindu Inhabitant, of Palanpur, in the territory of His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, now temporarily residing at Vithalwady, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1). HATHIBHAI ISWARBHAI, (2) VALIALJIBHAI NAHALCHAND, (3.) HIRALAL MANECKCHAND, (4.) KALIDAS MANECKCHAND, (5.) CHAMANLAL MANGALJIBHAI and (6.) NAHALCHAND KALCHAND, all of them Hindu inhabitants, residing at Palanpur in the territory of H. H. the Dewan of Palanpur merchants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in co-partnership with each other as Shroffs and Commission Agents in the name, style and firm of Valialjibhai Hathibhai by means of their Munim Maneckchand Gamanchand Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of June, 1906, it was ordered *inter alia* that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 11,549-0-5 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and interest on the amount of judgment from date of decree till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of September, 1918, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the 1st and 2nd defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground of which Hussein Miya Rahimtoolla is a Fazandar containing by admeasurement two hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or building hereditaments and premises standing thereon bearing Collector of Land Revenue Collector's New No. 1569 and New Survey No. 2079 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 19 and Now under Ward No. 245, Street Nos. 182-186, situate on the east side of the Gulam Mohideen Damji Street at Nagdevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Gulam Mohideen Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hassam Ajuin Mansoor and on towards the South by the passage of the Mosque and by the property of Ebrahim Saheb Kolnee.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1919, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st and 2nd defendants Hathibhai Iswarbhai and Valialjibhai Nahalchand in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st and 2nd defendants Hathibhai Iswarbhai and V. Nahalchand to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st and 2nd Defendants H. Iswarbhai and V. Nahalchand have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale. Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the former purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW & NARMADASHANKER,
2797

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by the undersigned, who is the surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETH for the sale of the following property, situate at Mahabeshwar, and known as "Green Wood". Any person desiring to purchase the said property is required to sign with his name and address, the form of tenders attached to the conditions of sale copy whereof can be obtained from Mr. Chunilal Jivandas, the executor at his residence at Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, Thakoredwar, or from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Executor at their office at the Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The offer must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, (which deposit shall be returned, if the offer is not accepted), as provided by the conditions and must be submitted to Mr. Chunilal Jiwandas at his residence at Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, Thakoredwar, Bombay, not later than 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of July, 1919.

The Executor does not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

The two pieces of land described hereunder were purchased by the late Mr. Jagmonandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth in 1895, who built a Bungalow thereon at the cost of about Rs. 1,25,000. The Bungalow consists of a drawing room, four bed rooms with bath rooms attached, two verandahs and a kitchen There are also servants' quarters consisting of eight rooms and two verandahs, stables with four stalls, a coach house and grooms' quarters.

SCHEDULE.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying at Mahableshwar in the village of Shindolla, Taluka Javli, Zilla Satara, registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli under Revision Survey No. 2, containing by admeasurement about 14 acres and 21 gunthas and bounded on the East by a Road to Babington Point from Satara Road, on the South by a forest, on the West by a forest and on the North by a plot, bearing Revision Survey No. 9.

SECOND.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, lying at Mahabaleshwar, in the village of Shindola, Taluka Javli, Zilla Satara, registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli under Revision Survey No. 27, and containing by admeasurement about 15 acres and bounded on the East by a forest, on the South by a forest, on the West by a Road leading to Babington Point and a plot bearing Revision Survey No. 28 and on the North by a forest.

Dated this 21st day of June 1919.

CHUNILAL JIWANDAS,
Surviving Executor of the last Will of the late Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth.

2764

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Kota Ellaiya Bal Rajaiyya and Co., at their godown at Vadgadi, Dariyasthan Gulli in the house of Seth Madhowji Hariram and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Khetsey Liladhar:—

25 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES DOSUTI CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press of Doosa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of the Planet Mills Ltd. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Dungarsey Jiwandas.

55 bales Dosuti cloth of the Planet Mills including:—

45 bales No. 4040, 20 pieces 40in. by 40 yds. by 20 lbs.

4 bales No. 4240, 19 pieces, 42in. by 40 yds. by 21 lbs.

6 bales No. 4440, 18 pieces, 44in. by 40 yds. by 22 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 25 cases Japanese Camphor.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Kapurchand Vajechand, at the shop of Sheth Narandas Gokaldas, at Vadgadi, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Ismail Mamad and Sons:—

25 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 125 cases Japanese Camphor.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thaker Lalji Lakshmidas, at his godown at Vadgadi, Dariyasthan Gali, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs Alibhai Chaangala and Co.:—

125 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 575 cases Japanese camphor.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co, will sell by Public Auction by order of Thacker Meghji Lakshmidas, at the shop of Narandas Gokaldas at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Ismail Mamad and Sons:—

575 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be erquired at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June 1919.

— Don't Be Puzzled. —

Insist on having only

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Diamond, Bright and Green Blue Black each 15 annas per gross, Red. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CH. SEAL,

15/3—Lux ☰ Datta Lane, Bagbazar, CALCUTTA

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Platedware, etc., of R. N. Clarke, Esq.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Engine House" Bungalow in the compound of Victoria Docks, Carnac Bunder, the household handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, clothes, hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back sideboard, clothes baskets, palm-stands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving book case, hatstands, frames, wash-hand tables, platedware, crockeryware, glassware, etc., etc.

The property of R. N. Clarke, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing Thursday 26th June at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents

SYDNEY JAMES & Co.

ARRIVING BY S.S., "Plassy"
In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA

PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE

A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING

12 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 12

ALL NEW TO INDIA
IN AN ENTERTAINMENT WHICH IS

CLEVER!
QUAINT!
WHIMSICAL!
PLEASING!
HUMOUROUS!
NOVEL!

PIERROT PIE

Embraces everything worth seeing in Entertainment
COMEDY, BURLESQUE, MUSIC, SINGING,
DANCING, DRAMA, MUSICAL COMEDY REVEU

A Pie that will not give you indigestion.
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

THE TREMENDOUS & SENSATIONAL CLIMAX OF THE GREAT SERIAL,

"HANDS UP"

Starring the daring

RUTH ROLAND

DO NOT MISS THE LAST EPISODE.

ALSO

IMPERIAL

Presents To-Night,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

BABY GLORIA JOY

Another young Pathe Star in a two-part Comedy entitled,

"I WANT TO BE A LADY"

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest from Home & Abroad.

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An extremely interesting and instructive film showing all about modern aviation.

AN ENEMY OF SOAP

By the Famous
TOTO.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TIME:

7, 8.-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Look Out For

SOME STARTLING PICTURES AT THE IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

LAST THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

IN THE LATEST LONDON MUSICAL SUCCESSES

TO-NIGHT at 9 30 p.m. "ARLETTE"

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR DAILY at 6-30

presents Col. Roosevelt's Play that brought America into the War

"WOMANHOOD

The Glory of the Nation"

THIS IS THE PICTURE THAT THE GERMANS IN AMERICA TRIED TO STOP.

THE EMPIRE DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"PEGGY" "PEGGY" "PEGGY"

A LA BILLIE BURKE
The most fascinating Girl.

Her piquant beauty, her appealing feminity and the gentleness of her impersonation have made her name a household word throughout the land. Miss Burke has attained an enviable position as a screen favourite.

A Girl of To-day in a village of Yesterday.

A DELIGHTFUL HEROINE.

No one who sees this great Film play will blame the Scottish Minister for saying to Peggy

"WITH YOU I'D BE HAPPY IN A GRAVEYARD."

This play is a triumph worthy of the world-famous star who is featured in it.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents to-day and during the week.

The popular socio religious Photo-play

BILWAMANGAL

alias

BHAKTA SOORDAS

featuring
BOMBAY'S STAGE FAVOURITE

MISS GUAHAR

An extra show daily at 5-15

NEXT SATURDAY
THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL

SIRENS OF THE SEA.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

THE GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL

PEARL of the ARMY

featuring

PEARL WHITE

FIRST 3 EPISODES

Together with a Full Programme

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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Alphabet cannot be learnt without knowing A.

So

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

They are a sovereign cure for menta and physical weakness.

16 days' trial costs only a Rupee.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 14th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		29,000
" Export to Great Britain		Nil
" to Continent		22 000
Future at New York July		21.20
" " Oct.		20.58
" " Jan.		20.10
Spot Cotton at New York		22.75
" " Orleans		21.62
Future at New Orleans July		21.62
" " Oct.		20.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		22½
Demand Bills		4.61.10
Silver Commercial Bars		111½

New York, June 16th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		17,000
" Exports to Great Britain		
" to Continent		10,000
Future at New York July		21.22
" " Oct.		20.60
" " Jan.		20.12
Spot Cotton at New York		22.75
" " Orleans		21.63
Future at New Orleans July		21.65
" " Oct.		20.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		22½
Demand Bills		4.61.60
Silver Commercial Bars		111½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 21.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 558½ for Fully Good Broach July-August, and gradually advanced to Rs. 564 in the first half hour. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 562 and Rs. 564, and the price then advanced to Rs. 569. The firmness of the market was due to rumours of a rise of over 120 points in New York on Thursday, and this was confirmed later on by Reuter's the advance being 173 points for July, and 128 points for October. At about 3 p.m. the rate was Rs. 568½ steady, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 569. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 571, advanced to Rs. 575 and closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry at better prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	July-August		571
Fully Good Bengal	July		433
Fine Oomras	July		494
Good Southern	June		538
Good Southern	July-August		544

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce into the Bombay Presidency for the 24 hours ending 6 P.M. on 20th June 1919.

Cotton	12,886	bales.
Wheat	6,830	Gunis
Linseed	6,924	"
Rape, etc.	1,366	"
Simgellyseed	142	"
Poppyseed	310	"
Groundnuts	893	"
Castorseed	Nil	
Rice	66,230	"
Myrabolams	142	"
Cottonseed	17,248	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	1,000	"
Pawai	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 21st 6-0, p. m.

Ready.		Rates.	Rate per Bdl. Delivery
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 78-80		7 6 0	— — —
" " Cawnpore 76-80		7 6 0	— — —
" " Karachi Bandh		7 6 0	— — —
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		7 7 0	— — —
" Cawnpore		7 8 0	— — —
" Yellow Cawnpore		7 8 0	— — —
Linseed Brown Bold		7 1 0	7 2 0
" Thin		7 1 0	7 2 0
Sirdhesi White 68-72		7 10 0	— — —
" Gulzar 76-80		7 10 0	— — —
" Gulzar 80-84		7 10 0	— — —
" Black		7 4 0	— — —
Poppyseed, White		7 1 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts		7 10 0	— — —
Mowrasseed		7 4 0	— — —
Barley		7 4 0	— — —
Castorseed		7 2 0	— — —

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 21st

Rate per Bdl.

	Rs. as. p.
Davis No. 12	1 6 6
Shapurji No. 11½	1 6 6
Buchanan No. 12½	1 7 4
Tata's Nemos No. 24	6 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21st

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1 1 31/32
Bank Demand	1 1 31/32

Bank Acceptance Bills	1 1 31/32
Fcs Demand	25.26
American Checks	7.91½
Hongkong "	1.33½
Shanghai "	1.34½
Japan "	1.32½
Singapore "	1.34

Quoted Rates.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 21.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31/3.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1 7 31 32.
D. D. on London, 1 8 1 32.
Credit 3 Mad a, 1 8 3 8.
D. D. on France, 249.
Credit 3 Mad a, 253 8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 134.
60 D st Japan, Rs. 130 8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 298,8.
D D. Shanghai, Rs 316 8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 135.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923-28. 100-4.
4 per cent. Convertible Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 99.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market for mill, shares was weak while in the miscellaneous shares a fair amount of business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,327 8, Swan 782 8, Simplex 490, Shahpurji 128,12, Madhowji 2,335, Laxmi Cotton 1,800, Kohinoor 1,502 8, Currimbhoy 439/8, Kastoorchand 1,100, Finlay 667,8, Fazulbhoy 857,8, David 665, Crescent 257/8, Colaba 1,775, Century 477 8, By. Deying 1,605, Bundi 54 8, Cen. Mining 41 8, Katni Ord. 345, Katni Defd. 1,830, Tata Old Defd. 1,380, Tata New Defd. 630, Tata 0.265, Shivrajpur 45 4, Alcocks 875, By. Burma 975, Bt. Burma Petro. 30 8, By. Tramway 760, By. Steam 427 8, Tata Hydro. 1,512 8, Tata Bank 54/8, Tata Oil 320.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,340, Swan 782 8, Simplex 485, Shahpurji 128 12, Madhowji 2,340, Kohinoor 1,575, Currimbhoy 442, Kastoorchand 1,100, Finlay 677/8, Fazulbhoy 855, David 652½, Crescent 257/8, Colaba 1,775, Century 477/8, By. Deying 1605, Bundi 54, Cen. Mining 44/8, Katni Ord. 350, Katni Defd. 1,830, Tata Old Defd. 1,387/8, Tata New Defd. 630, Tata Ord. 265, Shivrajpur 45, Alcocks 875, By. Burma 975, Bt. Burma Petro. 30 8, By. Tramway 760, By. Steam 430, Tata Hydro. 1,520, Tata Bank 55/8, Tata Oil 310.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The was not very much business passing in the jute share market to-day but the prices ruled steady. There was a fair demand for coal but there was not much business put through. In the miscellaneous section a fair number of shares changed hands but without any feature of special interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansdiopur 43, Borcola 5-8 p. Bengal Giridih 23-4, Bhulanba rares 44-8, Central Collieries 23-12, Central Nodiha 14-12, Chatadar 15, Ghusick 25-12, Jumoni 15-4, Patmohna 22-4, Searsole 13.

Jute:—Craig 7-12 p. Delhousie 440, Fort Gloster 727, Northbrook 63, Howrah 46, Kamarhatty 859, Kankinarrah 784, Lansdowne 345, Rliance 44, Waverly 22-4.

Miscellaneous:—Assamsole Motor Transport 7-4, p. Bank of Bengal 1920, Beldanga Tannery 14-4, Bengal Brass 17-4, Bengal Potteries 6 p, British Burma Petroleum 28-4, Brittania Brass 12-2, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 13-8, Calcutta Oil and Cake 28-10, Durbar Cotton 82, Eastern Paint 12-10, Durbanga Rice 4-14, p, Fraserpet Fibre 2-4, p, Fort William Flour 32-8, Great Indian Phosphates 3, discount, Howrah Oil 50-8, Hooghly Flour 39, Indo Burma Tin 12-12, Indian Tanneries 15, Indian Iron and Steel 36, p, Jhaa Jhaa Cement 18-4, Kalyanpur Lime 22-4, Mackenzie and Co., 3-12 p, Marshall (India) Ltd., 20-4, New Savan Sugar 13-12, Peaces Slipway 3-2, p, F. A. Sheehan and Co. 23-8, Sphere Insurance 10, Shadard Delhi-Saharanpur Rly. 110, Tata Industrial Bank 51 p, Thornycroft (India) 16 p.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-8 to Rs. 69-12, and small lots at Rs. 69-14, to Rs. 70-2.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 20.

The rice market continues dull, the brokers who are unable to deal owing to millers refusing to sell below the control price having taken to dabbling in the share market. The export of the Mandalay quality rice to India (where it is called Mandha rice) is now permitted. The maximum exchopper price is Rs. 530 per 7,500 pounds. It is alleged that about Rs. 2,000 is missing from the post office.

Sati Pershad, Treasurer Agra Head Post Office, has been taken into custody by the Cantonment police under section 400 I.P.C. It is alleged that about Rs. 2,000 is missing from the post office.

Guard against Monsoon by using our

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS

of standard Government test and quality
at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive
of eyelets, lashings &c.

Any sizes available for immediate delivery.

Apply:—

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 23RD OF JUNE, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

L A Reference 2-18—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sir Mahomed Yusuf Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Patell and Ez, Part heard 16-6-19.

L A Reference 3-18—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Mahomed Miya Haji Miya and ors, Matu J and M, Part heard 16-6-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

14-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Goculdas Tricumdas a firm v Dayabhoy Bhurabhoy a firm, Motichand and D, Part heard.

339-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Gordhandas Ishwardas v Govindram Vallabhram a firm, Khandvala and Co.

426-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Vallabhdas Govindji a firm v B Cawasji a firm.

444-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Mangaldas Buldeodas a firm v Messrs Narrotamdas Hargovandas a firm

449-19—Bhai K and G, Abdul Hoosein Tarachand and Co a firm v Vrajdas Rowji a firm, Mehta D and L.

469-19—Bhai K and G, Kaluram Brijmohan a firm v Jetmal Gowridutt a firm, Vachha and Co.

477-19—Merwanji K and Co, Kakubhai Narrandas a firm v Haji Shaik Mahomed Shustory, Daphtary F and D.

528-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Walji Narotam a firm v Messrs Narandas Mararji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

536-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Shroff Bros. and Co a firm v Messrs L Tricumdas and Co a firm, Purnanand and Co.

547-19—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia and Co a firm v Abdul Aziz and Bros a firm, Mer K and Co.

674-19—Bhai K and Gir, Nagindas Laloobhai Kazi a firm v Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Mulji and Tha.

709-19—Payne and Co, H A Mahomed a firm v Hassanally Jivabhai Thanawalla, a firm, M B Chothia.

804-19—Khandvalla and Co, Govindram Vallabhram a firm v Sarabhai Surajmal a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

1026-19—Khandvalla and Co, Gandhabhai Vadilal a firm v Chimanlal Tricumlal a firm.

827-19—Jam R and D, Maganlal Someshwar a firm v Mirzamal Nivetia a firm, Patell and Eze.

478-19—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm v Messrs Nathalal Chaganlal a firm, Mulla and M.

359-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Gordhandas Ishwardas v Narotamdas Hurgovandas a firm, Khandvalla and Co

461-19—Moti and Devi, Messrs Tejmal Birdichand a firm v Messrs Narotam Hargovan a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

1092-19—Payne and Co, Vrajlal Ratanji a firm v Karsandas Dharamsey a firm, Mulla and M, Tyabji D and Co.

188-19—Madh K and Ch, Durgadas Brijmohan a firm v Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm, Shroff and Din.

807-19—Mulla and Mulla, Basprabhapa Ghatvalli a firm v Kasturchand Nanchand a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

364-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Lallubhai Chaganlal, Khandvalla and Co.

417-19—Mans H M and Co, Chabildas Nathoobhai a firm v Nathubhai Maganlal a firm, Mulji and Th.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COURT'S REPORT IN CHAMBER.

T and I J Re L A of Haji Abdul Khalik Haji Moosa deceased—Tyabji D and Co, Fatmabai widow petitioner v Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Moosa and anr promoters, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT)

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

15-18 Re Carmelina F Mascarenha Pinto deceased—Pandia and Co, Jacob Conceicao D'Souza v Amaro A V D'Souza, Dharamsi and Co.

6-19 Re Dattaram Kashinath Malankar—Dikshit M and K, Bai Sitabai widow v Narayen Shivram Malankar, Manilal and Kher.

7-19 Re Yeshwantrao Keshavrao deceased—Dastur and Co, Yeshodabai widow v Saraswatibai widow and ors, Payne and Co, For postponement.

8-19 Re Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanath deceased—Little and Co, Fatmabai alias Ashrufunissa widow of E M Rowji deceased v Ismail Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanath, Matu J and M.

NOT BEFORE 1 P. M.

LONG CAUSE.

115-18.—Merwanji K & Co., Banubai Framji Commissariat & anr v. Manilal Jugaldas, Little and Co.

410-18.—Chitnis M & K, Lallubhai Dayabhai a firm Badrinath Sitaram a firm Ragh N Co.

55-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works Co. & anr v. Messrs Ramdas Sunderji a a firm, Bhai K & G, As Part heard, 4-6-19

S C 49-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Cresant Mills Co. Ld. & anr, Messrs. Ramdas Sunderji a firm, Bhai K & G.

114-18.—Mulla and M, Messrs Dinshaw Namdar & Co. a firm v. A K Eshoo & Co. a firm, C P D Cunha.

127-18.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dharamchand Panalal a firm v. Ramjiwan Mvatia, Pandia & Co.

125-18.—Judah & S, Atmaram Bapuji Kargulkar and anr, Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak, Vachha & Co.

371-18.—Vachha and Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Pathack v. Sadashiv Bhalchadra Pathak & ors, Judah & Co.

264-17.—Daphtary F and D, S K Kelavkar v. Kashinath D Khote & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

586-18.—Madhowji K & Ch, Shivnarayen Budeodas a firm v. Messrs Purshottam Goculdas a firm, Captain & V.

168-18.—Mulla and M, Mathurdas Manji v. Messrs Pragdas Budhsen a firm, Vachha and Co.

169-17.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Rustomji Sethna & anr, The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bowen, For Postponment.

156-18.—Chitnis M & K, Yeshwadabai v. Janardhan Raghunath Warik, Manecklal and K.

1211-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v. Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1033-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1035-17.—Payne & Co., H. E. Bode & Sons a firm v. Champsee Memsee, Captain & V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1616-18—Khand L and M, Messrs Tala Khushal and Co a firm v Dattatrya Bhasker Joshi

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1939-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Damodhardas Vrajdas and Co a firm v Messrs Narrandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta D and L, Part heard 10-4-16.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1974-18—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Mansukhlal Laloobhai, Payne and Co, Part heard, For Settlement.

SHORT CAUSES.

869-19—Chitnis M and K, Shanker Balkrishna Torney v Dulabhdas Lowji, Hiralal Th and Co, Part heard 27-5-19.

99-19—Mehta D and L, Haridas Rowji v S. Subramanya Iyer, Little and Co, Part heard 18-2-19.

814-19—Jam R and D, Esmailji Abdul Tyeb Ismailji Mascati v Mohanlal Fakirchand a firm, Chitnis M and K.

974-19—Mulji and Th, Valabhram Hamchand a firm v Abdullabhai Lalji Devraj and anr, Rus and Gin, Ard H D and Co.

600-19—Mulji and Th, Manilal Vrajlal and Co v Canji Kodidas a firm, Mulla and M.

1045-19—Edg G W and Co, Aga Mahomed Ismail Kazrani v Aga Aziz Dehdashte, Shroff and Din.

LONG CAUSES.

645-18—Purnanand and Club, Meghji Pasoo v Messrs Mulji Velji a firm, Manilal and Kher.

1370-16—Dubash and Co, Shah Virji Jivraj and Co a firm v Maimoodin Begum and ors, Madh K and Ch. Rus and Gin.

845-18—N C Dalal, Messrs Jivalal Ujamsey and Co a firm v Manishanker Kashiram and Dave, Mulla and M.

300-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dr Hormusji Maneckji Masani and ors v The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bowen.

869-18—J C G Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Council v Sir Mahomed Yusuf Ismail Kt and ors, Payne and Co.

528-18—Edg G W and Co, H M H Sidahi and Sons a firm v Solomon Solomon Isaac Chothia, Captain and V, For postponement.

809-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chunilal Maganlal a firm v Dhanaji Dipaji a firm, Vachha and Co.

840-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm v Girdharlal Jotimal a firm, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DISMISSAL.

467-16—Moti and Devi, Ramchandra Hargowan v Hirachand Vanichand a firm and anr, Bhai K and G, Edg G W and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

771-17—Mans H M and Co, Rustomji Jamasji Mistri and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy and anr, M V Gokhale, N C Dalal.

754-19—Ard H D and Co, Abdul Sakoor Haji Rahimtoolla v Sulleman Khamissa and anr, Mehta D and L, Crow B and Co.

1007-19—Jamsetji R and D, Chimanlal Nathabhai Kapadia a firm v Chimanlal Purshotamdas Broker, Motichand and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

418-18.—Malvi H & Co., Lakhmidas Tribhowandas & ors v. Mathuradas Mulchand Parekh, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part heard, 17-6-19.

1748-18.—Malvi M R and Co., Lakhmidas Tribhowandas & ors, v. Mathurdas Mulchand Parekh, Ardeshir H D & Co.

495-18.—Pandia & Co., Messrs Keshawlal Bros & Co., a firm v. Messrs. Devanchand & Co., a firm.

843-17.—Daphtary F and D, Dayabhai Chimanlal a firm v. Dharamsey Meghji and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Shroff and D, Tyabji D & Co., As part heard, 17-6-19.

S C 876-18.—Ard H D & Co., Ueeamchand Hushiarmal v. Desoomal Malamal Soonderdas.

1442-17—Judah and S, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji and Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

773-18—Matubhai J and M, Harilal Mansukram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

1773-18—Khandvala and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm,

1887-18—Khandwalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam,

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Purnanand and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co. and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

40-19—Merwanji K and Co, Framji Hormusji Sethna v Isaac Maine, Craigie B and C.

506-18—Daph F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hussein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

489-18.—Sham M & H. Popatlal Mulchand & anr v. Laxambai widow, M B Chothia.

758.—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Padamsey Gocouldas a firm v. Messrs. Ghatoolal Amrutlal & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

994-17.—Shroff & Din, Mirza Mahomed Sharzi v. Messrs Dhansey Manji & Co. a firm Mer H & D.

149-02—Madh K and Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin and D, Madh K and Ch.

482-18—Purnanand and Club, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin & D, Madh K and Ch.

MADRAS STRIKES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 20.

As a result of the negotiation between Mr. C. Rajagopalchariar (High Court Vakil) on behalf of the strikers, and the manager, the strike at the Indian Aluminium Factory ended this afternoon.

About 70 men employed at the Christian Literature Society's press including compositors, binders and machinemen, are now on strike.

THE PEACE TREATY.

HOW FAR IT ACCORDS WITH 14 POINTS.

On November 7, 1918, President Wilson transmitted to the German Government a Note in which he stated that the Allies had accepted the Fourteen Points laid down by him in January, 1915, as the basis on which they would conclude peace with Germany, subject to two reservations—one, the Freedom of the Seas; the other, the interpretation of restoration as implying an obligation on Germany to compensate the Allies for damage done to their population and property by German aggression.

The Fourteen Points had already been accepted by Germany as the basis of peace; and on November 11 the armistice was signed. On May 7, 1919, six months after this Note, the Peace Terms were handed by the Allied Plenipotentiaries to the representatives of Germany.

"Common Sense" thus examines these terms in relation to the Fourteen Points:—

THE FOURTEEN POINTS.	THE PEACE TREATY.
Point 1. Open covenants of peace and no secret diplomacy.	1. The Peace Treaty has been prepared more or less secretly but the League of Nations Covenant which occupies Section I. provides that in future treaties shall be public. (Articles xviii. and xx.)
Point 2. Freedom of navigation both in peace and war outside territorial waters, except where seas may be closed by international action.	2. This cardinal point has been wholly abandoned.
Point 3. The removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers between nations.	3. Germany is not to discriminate directly or indirectly against Allied trade for five years. Germany undertakes to protect Allied trade against unfair competition. There is no provision limiting the imposition of protective or discriminative tariffs by the Allies (such as are proposed in the British Budget), either against Germany or against one another, save a vague clause in the League of Nations Covenant desiderating "equitable treatment of commerce for all members of the League."
Point 4. Adequate guarantees for the reduction of national armaments.	4. Germany is disarmed, Conscription in Germany is abolished, the Army limited to 100,000 men with no general staff: Navy to 12 ships, 12 destroyers, no submarines; no air forces; no armed forces 31m. east of the Rhine, and no fortresses. Munitions production limited. The Allies are left to have what armaments they choose. Thus British Estimates (Army, Navy and Air) for 1919-20 total £657,700,000 against £80,395,000 for 1914-1915: an eight-fold increase. Conscription has been extended.
Point 5. An impartial adjustment of Colonial claims, the interest of the peoples concerned having equal weight with the claims of the Government, whose title is to be determined.	5. Germany is to renounce all Colonies and extra-European rights. Mandatory administration, as arranged in the League of Nations, applies only to colonies taken from Germany: not to Allied Colonial possessions, which are held as before.
Point 6. The evacuation of all Russian territory, Russia being given full opportunity for self-development with the aid of the Powers. "The treatment accorded to Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their goodwill, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.	6. "Germany is to recognise and respect the full independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian Empire. Germany is to accept definitely the annualment of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and of all Treaties or Agreements of all kinds concluded by Germany, since the Revolution of November, 1917, with all Governments or political groups on territory of the former Russian Empire. "The Allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Germany on the principles of the present Treaty." Since August, 1918, war against Socialism in Russia has been financed and supplied with the sinews of war by the Allies, whose military intervention is supported by the blockade, in order to impose upon the country a form of Government which the majority of the people reject.
Point 7. The complete restoration of Belgium in full and free sovereignty.	7. Provided for. Belgium is to receive an increase of territory (Moresnet and Malmedy), and compensation for damage (with which, however, Belgium is not satisfied).
Point 8. All French territory to be freed and the wrong done by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine righted.	8. Alsace-Lorraine is restored to France (without plebiscite) and freed of all public debts. For fifteen years the full ownership of the Saar basin coalfields of Germany is ceded to France. After fifteen years a plebiscite is to determine sovereignty. In any portions then returned to Germany, Germany must purchase the mines at an appraised valuation within six months (or lose them for ever, and the League will determine how much of the coal then goes to France.
Point 9. Readjustment of Italian frontier on lines of nationality.	9. Not dealt with.
Point 10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary to be given an opportunity of autonomous development.	10. Not dealt with. Germany is to recognise any arrangements made with reference to Austria.
Point 11. The relations of the Balkan states to be settled on lines of nationality.	11. Not dealt with.
Point 12. Non-Turkish nationalities in the Ottoman Empire to be given an opportunity of autonomous development.	12. Not dealt with.
Point 13. Poland to be an independent State. (Compare with this part of the Treaty President Wilson's fundamental point (July 4, 1918), "The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of any material advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own interior influence or mastery.")	13. Germany cedes to Poland (without plebiscite) the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen, and West Prussia, *i.e.*, 23,000 square miles and 4,800,000 inhabitants. Thorn goes to Poland; Danzig is to be a free city under the League; in East Prussia there is to be a plebiscite; Memel and its surrounding country is to be ceded to the Associated Powers.
Point 14. A League of Nations to be formed which should afford guarantees of political and territorial independence for all States.	14. A League of Nations has been formed, but Germany is not a member, and the peace terms do not afford guarantees of its territorial independence.

CAPITAL SENTENCES IN PUNJAB.

STAYING OF EXECUTION ASKED FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The Indian Association has telegraphed to the Viceroy urging the revision and staying of the execution of all capital sentences passed by the Punjab Martial Law Commission. An appeal to the Privy Council is contemplated.

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING NEWS FROM KABUL.

KHANDESH KAFFIRS STILL UP IN ARMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on the 21st:—It grows increasingly difficult to obtain any news from Kabud. The Amir is said to have put to death several persons whom he suspected of being news agents. This is not surprising as the Afghan objection to Court affairs being discussed in public is well known.

It may be presumed that the heads of the Afghan army, Nadir Khan, Dost Mohamed Qudus are still in Kabul. There is no news of Saleh Mohamed, ex-Commander-in-Chief.

It is reported that the Amir has also imprisoned the Colonel of a Birket regiment who is charged with ill-treating prisoners taken from Kaffirs. This fact is important as showing the Amir's anxiety to settle affairs in Kaffiristan. The Khandesh Kaffirs are however still up in arms.

CASE AGAINST MR. NARANG OF LAHORE.

JUSTICE KUMARASAWMY'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, June 21.

Mr. Justice Kumarasawmy Sastri was examined on commission by Mr. Chatterton, Deputy Magistrate, in the case against Mr. D. C. C. Narang of Lahore. Witness deposed that he was a member of the Rowlatt Commission and Mr. Narang was examined before the commission in consequence of a letter Mr. Narang had written justifying the action of Government in the measure taken for checking the crime of returned emigrants. Narang impressed the witness favourably who considered that the British rule was necessary for the progress of India, but condemned the internment and punishments under the Defence of India Act without trial. Narang was seen four or five times by witness at Lahore and he struck him as being a very intelligent man.

SUSPENSION OF "TAJ" STILL CONTINUES.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, June 21.

The Manager of the "Taj" wires to us:—The Taj Office contradicts the conflicting press statements regarding the Taj security. Orders are not withdrawn. The suspension of its publication still continues.

The public are collecting funds. An appeal has been issued by the leading men of Jubbulpore. The suggestion for its Hindi edition is under consideration. Donations are being received by the Manager, Taj, Jubbulpore. Liberal and spirited men are requested to contribute soon towards the fund.

NEPALESE CONTINGENT IN INDIA.

CORDLIAL WELCOME ACCORDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The following "Gazette of India Extraordinary" is issued:—

On the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan, Lieut.-General his Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal, on behalf of the Nepal Government, placed at the disposal of the British Government a contingent of Nepalese troops for service on the North-West Frontier. The troops will be under the command of the Commanding General Sir Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana and General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana will be attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India to advise in matters relating to the contingent. The Governor-General-in-Council desires publicly to extend a cordial welcome to the contingent on its arrival in India and directs that a salute of 13 guns shall be fired in honour of the Generals at the stations where the artillery is quartered when they visit such stations in an official capacity in connection with the Nepalese troops.

A Rangoon message says:—

Nearly 500 officers and men of the Burma Sappers and Miners left Rangoon to-day to join the 15th and 68th companies. They were given a great send-off yesterday, many of them were re-enlisted men.

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Food, Vol. II	9 0
Criticisms of the Practice of Medicine Vol. I and II each	5 8

LEAFLETS BY Dr. TILDEN.

Autotoxemia, My System Explained.	0 8
What Shall I Eat When Travelling.	0 15
Diabetes	0 8

TEA and COFFEE, their Physical, Intellectual and Moral effects on Human systems by Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, Price Re. 1-10.

Sole Agent:—B. P. MADON,

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S. PAUL & Co., Chemists,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtala, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong per s.s. Gracchur via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.,

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 26.

Mail Steamer Nore with the outward Mails of the 5th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	10	20	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	12	20
Madras Mail	9	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	56	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

GUPTE—Vinayek Pandurang, ex.-State Karbhari, Savantvadi, and Excise Commissioner, Kolhapur, at Kolhapur, on Friday, the 13th, of Apoplexy.

TELEGRAPH-NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams in plain language or in one of the authorised codes are accepted for Siberia and those parts of Russia reached through Siberia, via Vladivostock, at rupees two annas eight a word.

LECTURE ON "HOW OUR INDUSTRIES WERE DESTROYED.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Sabha, a lecture on "How our Industries were destroyed", will be delivered by Mr. Dhirajlal Modi, at Morarji Hall, to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA.

The General Secretary of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha informs us that Jyotirvibhushan Pandit Srikrishna Mohanji Sharma Kartantik has been elected Vice-President of the Sabha.

ENTERTAINMENT AT PAREL CONVENT.

A very successful dramatic and musical entertainment was given by the young ladies of the Parel Convent school in the school hall on Saturday evening before a large and representative gathering. The piece staged was the operetta "Zurika". Zurika (Miss O. Campos) the foster daughter of the King of Kola (Miss E. Kinnealy) is stolen by revengeful Gypsies when an infant and grows to sweet seventeen under the care of her Gypsy foster mother Elspeth (Miss P. Powell). About this time, the king's son, Prince Dareall (Miss A. Attard), has a strange dream and is smitten with a violent desire to see Zurika the companion of his youth. He goes in quest of her in the guise of a wood-cutter and discovering her among the Gypsies, falls desperately in love with her. Elspeth now reveals to Zurika the story of her birth and seizure, and the charming princess yearns to return to her broken-hearted foster father, the king, determined in spite of all to cling to her rustic fiance. It is at court that the wood-cutter reveals his identity and—all ends merry as a marriage bell! The songs in the piece were well rendered, particularly the "Farewell" and "Fairyland". Even the Court Jester's (Miss I. Kinnealy) ditty, "Worry"! had a message of its own for a care-worn world and kept the audience very lively. The play was extremely well acted, the artistic costumes leaving nothing to be desired. Other items of interest were a fantastic Rag Doll dance and a Fairy dance prettily executed by tiny tots. The entertainment which was interspersed throughout with choice piano-forte selections was immensely appreciated by the great gathering. It is seldom that the Parel Convent caters for the public but, when it does, it provides them with a veritable feast, thus offering them a liberal return for their patronage.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Taroba, 3,656 tons, Captain O. Sullivan, will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Meteor:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Meteor, 2,545 tons, Captain J. Rimmerson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Singapore, with ballast.

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WANTED.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS, COMPOSITORS, and READERS, Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

PARSI GYM. V. FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

FINE BOWLING BY JOSHI AND HAVEWALA.

The match between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Friends' Union Cricket Club, which was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday, provided some very interesting sport. Both teams included some well-known quadrangular players, and the game was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Gymkhana, going in to bat first, totalled 107 to which the visitors replied with 92, the match thus resulting in a win for the former by 15 runs. The match had an exciting finish, a keen struggle ensuing at the fall of the visitors' ninth wicket. So far they had lost nine wickets for 71 runs and still had 36 to make to equalise their opponents' total, with only one wicket in hand. Dadarkar, the veteran and popular Hindu cricketer, was the last man in, and he and Shroff gradually raised the score and at one time it appeared as if they would succeed in pulling the match out of fire for their side, but when they were short of their opponents' total by 15 runs, Shroff fell and the innings terminated with the total at 92.

The distinguishing features of the day's game were the splendid bowling performances of Joshi and Havewala. The great Hindu bowler was in brilliant form, capturing 7 wickets for a little over 6 runs apiece. Havewala secured the best bowling analysis on the Gymkhana side by capturing 5 wickets for 31 runs, and Vajifdar also bowled well, capturing 3 wickets for 30 runs.

There was no individual batting performance of exceptional merit on either side but Kantak for the visitors and Irani for the Gymkhana played well, contributing 2 and 27 respectively to their sides' total.

The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

K. K. Irani, b. Kagal ...	27
N. P. Pavri, c. Shete, b. Joshi	3
M. J. Divecha, St. Shroff, b. Joshi ...	4
H. F. Vajifdar, c. Kagal, b. Joshi ...	0
A. H. Wadia, (runt out) ...	6
S. H. Mehta, c. Kantak, b. Joshi ...	7
P. D. Dastur, (Capt.) St. Shroff, b. Joshi ...	5
J. Havewala, lbw. b. Joshi ...	6
N. R. Green, b. Joshi ...	13
P. B. Lam, c. Prabhakar, b. Bhatwadeker ...	19
A. J. Doctor, not out ...	12
Extras ...	5
Total ...	107

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

V. V. Kantak, run out ...	28
D. A. Shete, c. Wadia, b. Vajifadar ...	1
Kagal, b. Vajifdar ...	0
M. A. Talpade, b. Havewala ...	5
S. M. Joshi, b. Vajifdar ...	1
P. A. Shete, c. Doctor, b. Havewala ...	25
M Shroff, c. Doctor, b. Havewala ...	13
N. H. Khawa, run out ...	5
Dr. N. G. Prabhakar, (Capt.) b. Havewala ...	1
G. H. Bhatwadeker, b. Havewala ...	4
M B. Dadarkar, not out ...	4
Extras ...	15
Total ...	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSI GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O	R.	M.	W.
Joshi ...	19	47	4	7
Kagal ...	16	39	4	1
Bhateradeker ...	3	16	0	1

FRIEND'S UNION C. C. INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Havewala ...	17	31	6	5
Vajifdar ...	18	30	9	3
Irani ...	2	16	0	0

HINDU GYM. V GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

A cricket match was played between the Hindu Gymkhana and Gaud Saraswat Cricket Club on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday.

The visitors went in first to bat and knocked up 196 runs of which 55 were contributed by M. D. Pai. V. A. Dalvi scored the second highest figure of 39 runs. R. H. Wagle also contributed a useful total of 31 runs.

The home team replied with a total of 94 runs, K. S. Bhagwat contributing the top score of 38 runs. Of the others only two batsmen could reach the double figure: P. Vithal (16) and K. G. Pardeshi (11).

The game thus ended in a win for the visitors by 102 runs.

From the Hindu Gymkhana, Shivram captured 4 wickets for 60 runs, and from the Gaud Saraswat Cricket Club, S. Dalvi took 5 wickets for 34 runs.

ISLAM GYM. V. FORT VIJAYA C. C.

Another cricket match was played on the Islam Gymkhana grounds between the Islam Gymkhana and the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club, the result being a win for the Islam team by 20 runs.

The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

K H Contractor, c Gandhi, b Dagdoo ...	7
S Haque, b Dagdoo ...	8
A A Fyzee, b Gandhi ...	10
Syed Ibrahim, c and b Dagdoo ...	52
C M Ali (capt), c Gandhi, b Kothari ...	0
G M Shaik, b Kothari ...	5
S Gulab, c and b Dagdoo ...	9
A G Kazi (not out) ...	8
Ismail Saku, b Gandhi ...	3
Mirza M Bag, c and b Dagdoo ...	0
S K Munwar, c and b Dagdoo ...	1
Extras ...	2
Total ...	105

THE FORT VIJAYA C. C.

B D Jog, b S Ibrahim ...	17
R M Gandhi, l-b-w, b S Ibrahim ...	0
N D Engineer, l-b-w, b Gulab ...	25
G M Gandhi, c Gulab, b S Ibrahim ...	13
L C Menesheri, b Gulab ...	4
B Shrinivas, l-b-w, b Gulab ...	9
N D Dave, b Gulab ...	4
H D Shah, b S Ibrahim ...	7
V B Dalal (capt), b Gulab ...	0
K C Kothari (not out) ...	0
Dagdoo, b S Ibrahim ...	0
Extras ...	4
Total ...	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Islam Gymkhana.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gandhi ...	12	2	33	2
Dagdoo ...	15.3	4	32	6
Kothari ...	14	0	38	2

Fort Vijaya C. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S Ibrahim ...	18.3	5	26	5
S Haque ...	4	0	24	0
S Gulab ...	17	3	25	5
C M Ali ...	6	0	6	0

INTERNATIONAL C. C. V H. M. COUSTOMS C. C.

The following is the result of the match played between the International Cricket Club and H. M.'s Customs Cricket Club on Saturday evening:—

H. M'S. CUSTOMS.

	Runs.
Khambatta ...	0
Devekar ...	23
Ganpat ...	13
Wagle ...	0
Bhappu not out ...	69
W. R. Clarke ...	3
Moskowich ...	3
Khairay ...	8
Walsh ...	5
Mahab ...	5
Abrahim not out ...	9
Byes ...	21
Total ...	159

THE INTERNATIONAL C. CLUB.

	Runs.
C. Murad ...	32
Ismail Shaik ...	0
Manava S. K. ...	2
Syed ...	23
C. M. Ali ...	7
Bilimoria not out ...	1
Khalkata ...	2
Rehman ...	1
Yakob Khan ...	0
Kazi ...	0
Rustani did not bat.	
Byes ...	27
Total ...	95

CRICKET FIXTURES.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION SPORTING CLUB.

June 29th.—St. Xavier's H. School Gymkhana.
July 5th.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Cricket Club.
July 6th.—Government Telegraph Recreation Club.
July 18th.—Union Club.
July 20th.—Imperial High School Cricket Club.
July 27th.—Volkart Bros. Cricket Club.
Aug. 3rd.—St. Mary's H. School Gymkhana.
Aug. 10th.—I. L. P. Sporting Club.
Aug. 23rd.—Catholic Gymkhana.
Aug. 24.—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
Sept. 20th.—Catholic Gymkhana.
Sept. 21st.—Volkart Bros. Cricket Club.
Sept. 28th.—Government Telegraph Recreation Club.
Oct. 12th.—Lusitanian Sporting Club.

THE TEST OF TEACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the "Bombay Chronicle" has begun to appear free and unfettered, will you be good enough to give a corner to the following short letter in your widely-circulated and esteemed paper?

A university degree is absolutely necessary for teachers in high schools and professors at colleges ere they are employed on the staff. None will doubt that they are learned and fit to teach so long as they know *how to teach*. But, perhaps, one of the most deplorable shortcomings of our educational system is that teachers and professors are not made to stand the much longed-for test of teaching. They may be learned; they may be intellectual giants as the Chancellor's medallists are; they may be able to show off their literary gifts on paper; but of what use are they to the student world, if they lack the imparting power?

Nowadays when an increasing number of students is coming forward to take education, and school and college classes are enlarging, it is necessary, first, that those who educate young people, should have a clear, ringing voice so as to be audible to all; secondly, they must not be out of condition to express themselves clearly and fluently; thirdly, they should have a masterly control over the language which is the medium of teaching; and lastly, they should be thoroughly conversant with the Art of Teaching. If they lack these essentials, their acquired knowledge is as useless to the student community as a bag of precious stones is to a traveller dying of thirst in a sandy desert.

That you, Sir, will wield your powerful pen to inculcate the necessity of removing this harmful defect in our educational system is the earnest request of

MACK.

June 21.

"SUBODHA PATRIKA" AND MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—The "Times of India" has given undue prominence to the opinion of the "Subodha Patrika" on the justification of Mr. Horniman's deportation. In the first place the "Subodha Patrika" is an organ of the Prarthana Samaj for use among the members of the Institution—an Institution which is more or less of a religious type. That a paper should have gone out of its way to voice its opinion on the justification or otherwise of a gentleman not in any way connected with the Institution, seems rather strange if not audacious on its part. However let us congratulate the "Subodha Patrika" on its new sphere of activity in politics for which it had the honour of being petted by the "Times of India."—Yours, etc.,

"VERITTAS."

THE PRESS ACT.

A FRESH VICTIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The "Bharata Mitra" a Hindi daily of Calcutta, has been ordered by the Bengal Government to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000. The security was furnished and deposited with the Presidency Magistrate yesterday.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHANGES IN RULES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held on Friday afternoon at the Royal Exchange for the purpose of confirming the resolution adopted at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 30th May last making certain alterations in the Articles of Association. The Hon. Mr. W. R. Crum, President of the Chamber, occupied the chair.

The new articles make as regards future three classes of members instead of two, (1) the Chamber's members, (2) Associate Members, and (3) Honorary Members, and to exclude altogether, for a period of ten years, all enemy firms.

Clauses 7 and 8 deal with individuals, clause 7 provides in case of individuals that in future only British subjects shall be eligible for election as Chamber Members. Clause 8 provides that non-British subjects, who are not members of enemy countries, shall be eligible for election as Associate Members. Clause 9 deals with firms, corporations and companies, in the same way. Sub-clause 9 (c) provides that any firm, company, or corporation elected in future as Chamber Member shall be deemed ineligible to continue so if it alters its constitution in such a way as will bring it within the class of those eligible only for election as Associate Member. While sub-clause 9 (d) provides that any firm etc., whether a Chamber, or an Associate, Member shall cease to be a member if it takes in an enemy subject as partner, director, agent, or manager. Clause 10 provides that no member of enemy country shall be eligible for election as an Associate Member for ten years and then only provided that three-fourths of the Chamber Members present at a meeting specially convened for that purpose agree.

These are the main alterations, and the difference between a Chamber and an Associate Member is given in clause 11 which is as follows:—

The Associate Members shall not be entitled to vote for any purpose whatever, nor to hold any office in the Chamber, nor to participate in any trust or provident fund which may hereafter be created for the benefit of the members of the Chamber or their associates. Subject as above the Association Members shall be entitled to all the other privileges of the Chamber Members. When the question was referred to the members as to whether this Chamber should be made purely a British Chamber or a Chamber with certain British and certain foreign members, 126 replies were received from members. 96 were in favour of the latter proposal, while the remaining 30 were in favour of making it purely a British Chamber.

At the meeting of the 30th May last, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the new regulations, contained in the printed document already submitted to and approved by this meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the chairman thereof, be and are hereby adopted as the Articles of Association of the Chamber, in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing articles thereof."

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. A. R. Murray, the above resolution was unanimously confirmed. This closed the meeting.

HOUSE TRESSPASS BY A PRIVATE.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 10.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 21.

Private Charles George White 1/4 West Surrents attached to Military Accounts was charged before Major Barry with trespassing into a house in Love Lane on the night of 12th June.

Sub-Inspector Kumte who prosecuted stated that the accused was found about 2-30 a.m. moving about the yard of a house belonging to Abdul Samad. On alarm being raised he ran up the flight of stairs and jumped on to the roof of the adjoining house. On the police arriving he came down and gave himself up. The accused who was defended by Mr. Dracott, Pleader, said in defence that he was watching a religious festival when some natives objected to his presence and one of them struck him on the arm and in order to escape he took refuge on the roof of the house. The Magistrate then altered the charge from lurking house to simple trespass and fined the accused ten rupees.

TO STUDY WORKING OF ENGLISH LOCAL GOVT.

GOVT. OF INDIA ADVISED TO DEPUTE OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 21.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—"It is understood that the Secretary of State has suggested to the Government of India the advisability of deputing from each province an official who is on leave in England to study the working of the local government. The idea probably is that the official will be in a position later on when constitutional changes are introduced to help in the formation of similar bodies in this country. So far as Madras is concerned, the Government, we learn, have suggested the name of Mr. R. A. Graham, I.C.S., who is now on leave in England."

KARACHI PORT.

REPORT ON EXPANSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 20.

The Karachi Port Trust has approved and adopted the report on the expansion and improvement of the Karachi port presented by the sub-committee which has been studying the matter since January last year, as regards the expansion and improvement of the port itself and the entrance thereto; for the reception of steamers and other vessels, their accommodation while in the port, facilities for docking and all supplementary works.

The Board expresses the opinion that the lines already laid down on which the work has been in progress for some years are correct and should be adhered to, but they intend to seek advise of a recognised expert, possessing European and Indian experience, with regard to certain professional points and are waiting Mr. F. Palmer of Messrs. Randal Palmer and Trillon to visit Karachi next cold season.

As regards the working of the North Western Railway as the agency by which the import and export of goods are taken from and brought to the ship's side, the Board suggest that a special committee should be appointed, comprising at least of one recognised railway expert, entirely unconnected with the North-Western or other Government Railways, and be presided over by entirely independent gentlemen of wide experience both as regards the working of the harbour, railways, and mercantile requirements.

FUTURE MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

As regards military requirements at the port the Board consider it very desirable that a joint committee should be appointed to deal with future military requirements.

With regard to the elevator question for grain, the Board think no attempt should be made to force upon trade the adoption of a system not yet rendered necessary by labour conditions.

DEATH OF A SOCIAL SERVANT

LATE MR. C. B. LALAYE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. C. B. Lalaye, one of the Secretaries of the Social Service League, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary of the Social Service League, writes:—

The late Mr. Lalaye belonged to an educationally backward community in Maharashtra and was a self-made man. He had not received higher education, but by his untiring industry and devotion to social and philanthropic work he rose to the position of a leader among the backward classes and as a social worker was well-known in this city. He was a clerk in Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company's Office and in addition to his work there he carried on a number of useful social activities. He was one of the founders of the Maharashtra Aikyavardhak Samaji, an institution started primarily with the object of diffusing education among the backward classes. A free night school was being conducted by this institution for a number of years till it was handed over to the Social Service League. Mr. Lalaye conceived the idea of starting and also did start a co-operative store some years ago, but it proved to be a premature effort in that the ground was not then prepared for such an enterprize. At the time of the Tilak riots, Mr. Lalaye had taken active part in distributing relief by making house to house inquiries. Also he was for a number of years connected with the Maratha Aikechchu Sabha, an institution of the backward classes of a long standing. He had also contributed not a little to the success of the Holika Sammelan Movement and soon after the Social Service League was started he joined it as an active member. His zeal for social work found a good field among the League's activities and the League was greatly benefited by the addition of an experienced worker closely in touch with the backward and labouring classes. He was for some time Superintendent of the League's night schools and till his death one of the honorary secretaries of that body. When the Parel Settlement was started by the League with the object of carrying on social work among mill-hands and other labouring classes, Mr. Lalaye was placed in charge of it as resident secretary. Mr. Lalaye introduceddd such novel features as street preachings, etc., in addition to a reading room and library, night schools, travelling libraries, shawl lectures, magic lantern lectures, a drill class, a sewing class for women, a weavers' night class and other activities. His services in connection with the campaign against rent profiteering deserve a special mention, about 500 complaints against illegally enhanced rent having been investigated and successfully handled by him. When the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute was started by the League about 8 months back, Mr. Lalaye was transferred from the Settlement and was appointed as Superintendent of the Institute. During this short period, Mr. Lalaye was able to show a wonderful amount of solid social work for the welfare of operatives working in the three mills under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. Twenty-one co-operative credit societies have been organized by him in the three mills and twenty, out of twenty-one registered societies have begun their regular transactions. Besides these societies, the Institution is conducting three free night schools and three free reading rooms and libraries for mill-hands. Also preparations have been made to open three co-operative stores. Mr. Lalaye had recently taken up the question of medical relief among the operatives of the three mills and his suggestions thereon have been accepted by the Agents. In Mr. Lalaye, the backward classes have lost a leader of sterling merit, the working classes a sincere and self-sacrificing friend and the Social Service League and the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute, a devoted worker. The late Mr. Lalaye was a born social worker, always tactful and sympathetic, never disheartened by failures, nor elated by success. His enthusiasm for work knew no bounds and his ceaseless energy was the despair of many enthusiastic and youthful social workers. In fact, his untimely death was largely due to overstrain of work.

Only after a week's illness, Mr. Lalaye passed away on Saturday morning, at the age of 48. The funeral procession was attended by over 200 persons belonging to various communities.

TRADE WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

PROHIBITION REMOVED.

VICEROY'S PROCLAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

A "Gazette of India," Commerce and Industry Department notification says the following proclamation is issued:—Whereas by Paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 dated 9th September, 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation dated the 5th November 1914, and by the Proclamation dated 16th October, 1915, trade, and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the dual-monarchy of Austria-Hungary, or in respective colonies and dependencies thereof, or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt or any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its Allies) or in the territories of the King of the Bulgarians, in this licence or in the said proclamation referred to as the "enemy country," are prohibited and whereas by Paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons, and whereas by Paragraph 3 of the Proclamation dated 8th October 1914 power to grant such licenses on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor-General, now therefore I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons and bodies of persons residing or carrying on business in British India to open credits on behalf of persons, or bodies of persons, in any enemy country for the purpose of financing transactions authorised under any proclamation or legislation relating to trading with the enemy in force in British India or any other parts of His Majesty's dominions, and transactions between persons residing or carrying on business outside His Majesty's dominions which have been authorised by the Allied and associated Governments or any of them.

CHELMSFORD.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, the discussion on the budget was resumed, and Mr. K. Chandy replying to the criticism on the increase of Excise revenue said that the local option was being adopted in all the centres and that Government was willing to forego the revenue of any definite area, such as a taluka if the majority of the people came forward with a request to Government not to have shops in that area.

The Dewan in his concluding remarks said that the suggestion on technical and agricultural education was being considered by Government and the decision would be embodied in a resolution which would be issued shortly.

As regards the finance he said that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the finances of the State was not necessary, but if the Government review did not satisfy the non-officials the request for a mixed committee might be repeated.

MOSLEM REPRESENTATIONS AT PARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have the honour to request the hospitality of your columns for the publication of the following telegram which has been received by Mr. Miyan Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, the President of the Khalifate Committee of Bombay:—

"Council of Four heard three Indian Moslems strongly supported by the Secretary of State and Hindu delegates. Proceedings were confidential. No decisions have yet been reached. I am returning to Paris."

Indian Moslems will see from this telegram that his Highness the Aga Khan and other leading Moslems in England who were requested to move in this matter by the Khalifate Committee of Bombay are doing their utmost in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

BADRU-DIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, June 20.

THE ALL-INDIA SARASWAT.

The All-India Saraswat Sabha, which has its headquarters in Bombay, is issuing a quarterly journal, of which the inaugural number has been sent to us. The "All-India Saraswat", we are told, aims at supplying the want of "an All-India journal that will not only record the activities, social, religious, intellectual and industrial, of the various sections and sub-sections of the great Saraswat community, but will also voice the aspirations for common endeavour and greater communal solidarity, which are becoming increasingly manifest among those sub-sections." We welcome the assurance of the conductors of the journal that "they are undertaking the task in no narrow sectarian spirit and that while their principal endeavour will be to serve the community, they will also seek to promote that sense of unity and fellow-feeling with other sister communities which is so essential a factor in the building up of the Indian Nation." Among the articles of interest in the present number are a character sketch of the late Mr. Justice Telang, by Mr. Vasant N. Naik, and accounts of Saraswat communities of Upper India, Gujerat and Cochin and a detailed account of the well-known Shamrao Vithal Urban Cooperative Credit Society, the model cooperative society managed by local Saraswats. We wish the journal a long and useful career.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 23rd June, 1919.

THE CONTROL SCANDAL.

The system of control of rice in Bombay is proving a scandal and an intolerable hardship on the poor and middle classes, and unless prompt measures are taken to remedy matters the discontent among the long suffering public may assume undesirable proportions. We warn the authorities concerned that there is more discontent and resentment among the despairing poor of this city than is apparent on the surface. Every week the Director of Civil Supplies issues a list of prices of grain and other articles of necessity like sugar, ghee, oil, both vegetable and mineral, coal and firewood. So far as the food grains are concerned the price list is, in practice, a make-believe, and adds, as it were, insult to injury; for not even one man in a thousand is able to secure from the vendors any of these articles at the so-called controlled prices. Take, for instance, rice. The Director of Civil Supplies announces wholesale prices ranging from Rs. 11-2-0 to Rs. 16 and retail prices ranging from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 17 per bag of six maunds of unbroken Burma rice. So far as the wholesale rates are concerned, the general public have nothing to do with them. But what do they find as regards retail prices? Even ordinary qualities of Rangoon rice cannot be had in the market for less than Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per bag, while for superior qualities the prices demanded are from Rs. 24 to Rs. 32 per bag! That is to say, the present system of control enables the retail vendors to charge, on each bag, Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 16 extra as middlemen's profits including conveyance charges from Dana Bunder. Of what earthly use is the Director of Civil Supplies' weekly notification of prices, if nowhere in Bombay can any one secure for love or importunity foodgrains at the notified prices? The retail dealers are defiant of public opinion, because they know that the so-called "control" is a myth and profiteering is tolerated, if not openly abetted, in the interest of the monopolists of the trade.

We have not adverted here to the exorbitant freights charged for shipment of rice from Rangoon to Bombay, to the equally unreasonable ex-dock and ex-warehouse delivery charges, or to the grievances of the public in the mofussil. But we repeat that the present system of control, however much it may have benefitted a few monopolists of the trade, has signally failed in its primary object, which was to relieve the hardships of the poor and middle class people. It has, on the other hand, directly resulted in encouraging profiteering to a scandalous degree, enabling the rice monopolists and dealers to mulct the public to the extent of Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 16 The situation requires drastic measures with a view to bring down the prices of this article of daily sustenance of the poor to an equitable level. That there is something wrong in the system of control will further be evident from the memorial of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association and the letter of its vice-president, Mr. Matani, published elsewhere. Though the control system is criticised by the Association from the point of view of the trading class in general—barring, of course, the favoured few monopolists,—we gladly acknowledge that the Association recognise that it is the interests of the consuming public that are primarily at stake. The side-light, the memorial throws on the control system is not calculated to enhance public confidence either in its necessity or its equitable and beneficent working. If, as the memorial alleges, the interests of the whole trading class have been subordinated to those of a few monopolists, and if therein too an unbecoming racial discrimination is exercised, and, generally, the interests of the poor consumer are wholly overlooked,—and no one who knows anything about Bombay has any serious doubt in regard to these allegations—immediate and thorough overhauling of the machinery of control is required in the interests of the mass of the public who have been driven to despair by the prevailing famine prices.

There is, however, a more potent reason why an open, thorough and searching enquiry into the administration or maladministration of the whole Control Department must immediately be undertaken. For months past unsavoury stories about transactions of an undesirable character have been going round from one end of the country to the other, not to speak of the City itself. It is not in the interest either of the public or of the purity and integrity of administration that such stories should gain currency among the mass of people who are vitally affected by the operations of the control system. Every day that passes adds to the danger of the apathy and indifference displayed by Government in taking no notice of these stories which, so far as the vast bulk of the people are concerned, are accepted as facts,—and in refusing to take the proper action that is called for. That action is, as we have emphasised, the institution of an immediate and open enquiry into the administration of the Control Department. During the time Sir George Lloyd has been in this country he has evinced a vigilant interest in seeing that every department of Government is maintained at the required level of efficiency. It is not necessary for us to remind his Excellency that the integrity of an institution—especially of a public institution, on the working of which the happiness of thousands of lives depends—is of far greater importance, and, therefore, deserving of a more jealous attention, than its efficiency as it is understood in bureaucratic parlance.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE I.

It is a characteristic of Indian administration which will not fail to strike outside observers and impartial critics as extraordinary that, after a century of British rule, the policy underlying its Government and the principles animating the progress of its people, should be discussed and laid down in London by men for whom it is not possible to appreciate its aspirations and understand its needs. The higher and the more responsible posts in the so-called "Indian" services are filled by officers who are not Indian. Commissions and committees of inquiry into the affairs and requirements of the people of this country are composed mainly of non-Indians. The most prosperous "Indian" industries and banking concerns are not in the hands of the children of the soil. The financial and currency problems of India have been settled by committees thousands of miles away from the country whose interests are at stake. With all the sincerest desire in the world to shape Indian policy and direct the course of Indian affairs in the best interests of the people of India, even angels will fail to perform the feat, and taking human nature as it is, it is hoping for the impossible to expect that either those who are moulding the destinies of this nation will carry out their mission, if left to themselves, to its best advantage, or that the people will be satisfied with the results achieved and the method of attaining them. That there are no efficient men and experts in India capable of participating and co-operating in this task, much less of directing it, is an argument which, though constantly used, will not stand scrutiny. And if it has any force in it—and we do not believe there is any force—it is only a sad commentary on the progress India is said to have made during the last hundred years. The constitutional reforms which are now on the anvil are not calculated to transfer to the people of India any power and controlling authority in financial and currency matters. The representatives of the people are to be given opportunities of a larger measure of "association" and "influence" and nothing more.

It is needless to say that, in the circumstance, the Currency Committee which will sit in London to inquire into the effects of war upon Indian exchange and currency and to recommend modifications therein with a view to placing them on a firm and sound footing, will suffer from the serious drawbacks from which all such inquiries have suffered in the past. It is believed that the one Indian member of the Committee will adequately represent Indian interests, or perhaps that there are no special interests involved in the inquiry which cannot be represented by the non-Indian members. What is true of the composition of the Committee is true likewise of the material on which the Committee is to frame its decision. The Government of India, we understand, do not propose to invite witnesses from this country to give evidence before this Committee and to send the witnesses to England at public expense. That is, however, not all. Even if commercial bodies in the country are prepared to send their representatives at their own expense, it is not certain if their voluntary service will be accepted. For, we learn that the Government of India are not prepared to do anything beyond ascertaining the wishes of the Committee as to whether they desire to examine the witnesses at all. This attitude of the Government of India is as amazing as it is regrettable. This practical shutting out of evidence—and especially evidence that really matters—cannot but create the impression in the country that the authorities have already made up their mind as to the currency policy that is to be adopted and that the Committee is merely to register their decision. We feel that this is a matter in which the body of the general taxpayers is as much interested as any group of people engaged in commerce, industry or banking, if not more so. The needs of the nation as a whole are paramount and all vested interests are subordinate to them. A Government which acts and must act in all national affairs under the control of public opinion, will look to these needs and safeguard the interests of the people. But a Government which is not in touch with the feelings of the people and is not responsible to them, may adopt a policy which runs counter to the wishes of the nation. This is what has happened in the matter of India's currency and exchange system. When the Indian mints were closed to the coinage of silver and the present policy was inaugurated, the trouble was not really with regard to the currency at all. It was the sterling liabilities of the Government, the home charges, for which remittances had to be made annually to England—that was at the bottom of the embarassments of Government. If justice had been done to India, if England had shared the burden imposed upon India and if retrenchment had been practised, the fall in the gold value of silver would not have been a sufficient cause for closing the mints. Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji, Dinshaw Wacha, Ramesh Chander Dutt and other Indian leaders strongly protested against the policy of tampering with Indian currency and urged the adoption of the true remedy for the troubles of Government. But the silver standard was abandoned and the gold value of the rupee was artificially fixed at 16d. This was the most serious blunder that could have been committed and the nation lost more than what the State treasury gained.

The establishment of the gold standard was hailed as a great trump of currency policy and a wave of financial prosperity seemed to pass over the land. Lord Curzon spoke with pride about the success of the experiment of 1893 but the late Mr. Gokhale pricked the bubble by showing how fictitious were the so-called surpluses persistently accruing in the exchequer and how they only represented the heavy taxation the country was bearing. The gold standard policy only aggravated the unsatisfactory economic condition of India and the Currency Committee will do nothing but tinker with the problem. Silver, which had been discarded as unworthy of being adopted as the standard of advanced and advancing nations, has at last turned and the Government of India have had to reconsider their position owing to the high prices of the white metal. Towards the close of the last century they sought to solve their difficulties by screwing up the rupee and now they will give it a few more turns, raising it to 24d., regardless of other more important factors.

Notes of the Day.

An Appeal to the Viceroy.

To anticipate events in the Punjab with any reference to logic is invariably to court disappointment. The Indian Association of Calcutta has telegraphed to the Viceroy urging the revision and staying of the execution of all capital sentences passed by the Punjab Martial Commission—an appeal which we hope His Excellency will receive with a greater sense of compassion and responsibility than he displayed as a mere civil authority "who cannot intervene" in the administration of Martial Law. An appeal to the Privy Council is contemplated and it will be highly unjust if the sentences are left to take their own course. We earnestly hope no considerations of prestige or of the august qualities of the Martial Law Commission will deter His Excellency from his plain duty. In the meanwhile, public bodies will do well to join in the appeal of the Indian Association for the suspension of all capital sentences. There should be no hurry in hanging people.

How Many Punishments?

Governments, like individuals, are liable to sporadic inspirations. After duly convicting Mr. Durgadas Advani for having happened to be the printer of the press in which the pamphlet "New Call" was printed in his absence, the Government have served an order on the prisoner, that in addition to his punishment, the security of Rs. 5,000 deposited under the Press Act has been forfeited. The idea of thus carrying the action home to the press itself seems to be very recent, because after the trial the Government appeared quiescent and satisfied. The alleged offence for which penalties are thus multiplied under different laws is that of sedition, and the case, we learn, is to be argued in the appellate court. The policy of inflicting several penalties for a single offence is indefensible. While Mr. Advani was lying sentenced for his delinquency, it was hardly fair to follow him up with a new punishment.

The Willingdon College.

We cordially welcome the birth of a new college in Western India—the Willingdon College at Sangli, which was ushered into existence yesterday under the auspices of the Deccan Education Society of Poona, the opening ceremony having been performed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University. The idea of opening a college in the Southern Maratha Country occurred to the Council of the Society about a year ago and Lord Willingdon appears to have welcomed the project and promised his whole-hearted support. The Chiefs of Southern Maratha Country also readily extended their help to the scheme, the Chief of Sangli consenting to lend the use of three State buildings for the College classes and the Chief of Ichalkaranji promising to make an endowment of Rs. 50,000 for scholarships, and allowing the trustees to lend the sum, for a temporary period, to the Deccan Education Society for the purposes of the college building. Shrimant Balasaheb Mirajkar has handed over his splendid collection of over 5,000 volumes, to form the nucleus of a library for the college, while he has also made over his collection of scientific apparatus. The college, therefore, starts with an initial equipment which is not inadequate in view of its immediate needs. The University of Bombay has granted recognition for the first two classes for three years, on the condition that not more than 250 students are admitted in the First Year Class and only upto 150 students in the I. A. Class.

An Appeal for Funds.

The University has also insisted that within the next three years the college should have its own buildings and develop its work enough to be able to apply for permission to be raised to the first grade status. We are glad to hear that the Society has already purchased a plot of land sufficient to begin with and plans are nearly ready for a complete college building for 1,000 students. The cost of the whole scheme is estimated at 12 lakhs of rupees, but at least six lakhs are needed for the immediate building operations to commence. All this money, of course, must come from contributions and an urgent appeal is being made by the Society to the public to come to its aid. The Society has been the most beneficent non-official agency at work in the field of education, not only in Western India, but in the whole country, and controls the Fergusson College and the New English School at Poona and Schools at Satara, Wai and Umbergaon. It hopes to open a College in Bombay, as soon as public help is forthcoming. But, for the present, its aim is to raise the Sangli College to a position in S. M. country such as the Fergusson College occupies in the Presidency.

A Worthy Ambition.

That is not all. As the statement issued by the Society says:

If, and as soon as, the Vernaculars are introduced in the B. A. course, it will be the duty of the D. E. Society to make provision for the teaching of this subject in the Willingdon College. Thus in time this College may attain the position of a University for the S. M. Country, and one may dream that by that time it may be possible to impart University teaching through the medium of the Vernaculars, and then this College may develop into a Marathi University giving sound education, through their mother tongue, to thousands of youths of the S. M. Country, and sending them back to their respective districts imbued with the spirit of true citizenship and with love and devotion to the Motherland. These are the dreams of the future. It is for man to form such dreams. It is in the hands of the Higher Powers to fulfil them. But meanwhile, let us look to the work that lies nearer to our hands and hope for the rest.

We heartily endorse the appeal of the Society for funds and hope it will be warmly responded to by all, high and low, in this Presidency, who have the interests of education at heart. Education is the root problem in India more than in other countries. And there are few more potent means of stimulating the spread of education than to encourage higher education.

Late Mr. C. B. Lalaye.

The Social Service League has lost one of its most devoted and selfless workers and the poor working men of Bombay one of their best friends in the death of Mr. C. B. Lalaye, a Secretary of the League. We cannot add anything to what Mr. N. M. Joshi says elsewhere about the late Mr. Lalaye—what he was and what he did. No department of the League's activities has greater potentialities of usefulness than the institution of Workmen's Settlements. Mr. Lalaye was the heart and soul of this movement. And this he was because not only did he work for the mill "hands", he lived with them and tried to understand them. At a time when the "hands" are beginning to realise their rights as "men" and demanding them, they need nothing more than the sympathetic and intelligent guidance of such men as Mr. Lalaye was.

Indian Reforms Bill.

AN UNIMAGINATIVE DRAFT.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, B.A. B.L. Editor the "Swadesamitran" writes in the "Hindu":—

The text of the Bill to make further provision with respect to the Government of India has been published to-day tentatively by the Government of India in the belief of its accuracy as settled by telegraphic communications; but whatever might be the textual changes which might be discovered later on it is clear that the form and purport of the Bill have to be taken as they are now issued and discussed and commented upon in this country. They have also to be dealt with by the Joint Committee and witnesses whom they will examine in regard to the scheme and principles of the Bill as also in regard to the alternative proposals which may have to be made.

Leaving the question of the substantive proposals introduced or introduceable in the Bill, it has to be said that both in its form and contents as well as in its method of drafting, the document leaves a good deal to be desired. It is hardly necessary to point out that for the ordinary lay reader, the complicated provisions of the Bill will be found even more puzzling and confusing than the contents of the Southborough Reports or the Government's despatches thereon. It must, indeed, be surprising to most Indians that what must prove to be a most important document in the history of their country, should be drafted in a kind of haphazard and mechanical way without anything calculated to appeal to the imagination of the people.

Defective Preamble.

To take the preamble first it might perhaps be too much to expect that the moving words of the preambles of the Acts which constituted the three Dominions of the British Empire should furnish any precedent or example for this country. But the introduction of a new era in this country might well be heralded by something better than what is contained in the jejune words of the Bill. When the British North America Act was passed, the preamble was worded as follows:—

Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their desire to be federally united into one Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom.

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the welfare of the Provinces and promote the interests of the British Empire:

And whereas on the establishment of the Union by authority of Parliament, it is expedient not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the nature of the Executive Government therein be declared. . . . . .

The preamble to the Commonwealth of Australian Act was as follows:—

Whereas the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and under the Constitutions hereby established:

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen. . . . . .

That for the South African Act was as follows:—

Whereas it is desirable for the welfare and future progress of South Africa that the several British Colonies therein should be united under one Government in a legislative union under the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland.

Let us compare the Indian preamble which is as follows:—

Whereas, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire it is expedient gradually to develop self-governing institutions in that country:

And whereas concurrently with this gradual development of such institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to these Provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India, which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same.

In the course of his speech on the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Montagu admitted that this problem of the future constitution of India "was all important to India where 315 millions of people, so far as they were politically interested, eagerly awaited the decision of the House. He also very rightly emphasised the fact that the Bill started a new and entirely different policy in India from that which had been followed till now for over three quarters of a century. Though the contents of the Bill are intended to be transitional Mr. Montagu also rightly pointed out that the declaration of the 20th August was deliberately meant to firmly establish by stages in India, "Government by representatives of the peoples of India" in place of "Government by the agents of Parliament." Such a Bill ought surely to be described by more expressive words than, "A Bill to make further provision with respect to the Government of India."

The four Formulæ.

Assuming however that the beginning of Responsible Government in British India on

(Continued on page 9.)

REVISED DRAFT PEACE TREATY.

OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TERRITORY CONTINUE.

GUARANTEE OF EXECUTION OF TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 22.

PARIS, June 18th.—The draft agreement handed to the Germans with the Allied note provides that the Allies will continue the occupation of German territory as a guarantee of Germany's execution of the treaty. No German troops shall be admitted in the occupied territories, but the police forces, whose strength will be determined by the Allies may be maintained for the purpose of ensuring order.

A civilian body entitled the Rhineland Hig Commission will be the supreme representative of the Allies in the occupied territory. It will consist of four members representing Belgium, France, Great Britain and the United States.

SCHEIDEMANN'S STATEMENT IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

GERMANY MAY SIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 22.

BERLIN, June 18th.—At a meeting of the peace committee of the National Assembly a Weimar to-day Scheidemann stated that the decision with regard to the peace treaty could not be made until the complete text of the Allied reply to the German counter-proposals was received. Scheidemann declared that Germany was confronted with a most momentou decision which, it was their duty to approach with an entirely open mind. Undouoredi. Germany was faced with very hard times.

The Committee adjourned until June 15th to enable the Government to confer with the peace delegation.

The public generally seems satisfied with the Allies' conciliatoriness and probably an uninfluenced plebiscite would vote overwhelmingly in favour of signing the treaty.

WILL GERMANY SIGN TREATY.

PEACE DELEGATION'S MEMORANDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 22.

BERLIN, June 18.—The "Mittag Zeitung" declares that the peace delegation on its way from Versailles drafted a memorandum containing the decision that the Treaty could not be signed.

The "Tageblatt" adds that Count Rantzau will resign his present post if the Cabinet does not accept this view.

A telegram from Weimar says it is believed that the Cabinet will refer the question of signing to the different parties who will decide upon their attitude separately. If the Majority Socialists decide in favour of signing the Treaty will be signed, as they would, with the Centrists who are wavering, and the Independents who are solidly in favour of signature, have majority in the Assembly.

POSSIBLE GERMAN ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., June 21.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Weimar says it is stated that seven members of Government were in favour of, and seven opposed, the acceptance of the amended Entente terms so far as these were known prior to the presentation, therefore it is not impossi-

GERMAN DELEGATES LEAVING FOR VERSAILLES.

STONED BY CROWD IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 22.

PARIS, June 17th.—When the German delegates left Verseilles last night a portion of the crowd shouted and jeered at the passing motor-cars. There was some stone-throwing and Melchior and Frau Dornbach who were seated in an open coupe were struck.

M. Clemenceau to-day sent a letter to the German delegation expressing regrets and stating that the Prefect of the Department and the Commissary had been dismissed.

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 22.

PARIS, June 18th.—The newspapers state that the stoning of German delegates originated in two German women secretaries replying to hisses of the crowd by putting out their tongues and making derisive gestures. Several German officials who evaded surveillance at Versailles are also said to have behaved aggressively.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA AND PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

VIENNA.—The German-Austrian delegation has presented a note to the Peace Conference declaring that the German-Austrian Republic created on November 12th 1918 has never been warring with any nation and therefore should not be made the sole inheritor of the former Monarchy's guilt as regards debts and obligations.

The Note alleges that German-Austria is the most peace-loving of any states arising out of the Dual Monarchy.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

WHAT IT MEANS.

COLONEL AMERY'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12.45 p.m., June 22.

Speaking at the London Commercial Club luncheon Colonel Amery said that Imperial Preference meant that the country would recognise in peace, as it had learned to recognise in war that the British Empire was a reality. They could not afford in commerce any more than in war to treat the nations living under the British Flag, as if that flag had no meaning. Under the existing system England dissipated an enormous amount of its economic strength which might have been conserved within the Empire to help in time of need.

He believed that if the British Empire were broken up it would mean the final end of any hope of an organised League of Nations. The more the Empire was effectively united the greater would be its contribution towards the maintenance of peace of the world.

MR. HUGHES URGES CLEAR DECLARATION.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE BY ITSELF MEANINGLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 22.

At a luncheon given by the Empire Producers' Organisation in London to-day Lord Milner presiding, Rt. Hon. Hughes urged that the economic policy of Great Britain should now be more clearly declared. Imperial Preference might be the beginning of a great thing, but of itself it was meaningless and would not turn the scale by a hair's breadth in the manufactures of Great Britain. Failing a definite policy it was certain that Germany comparatively soon would regain a hold of the resources of the Empire and the world and the war would have been tought almost in vain. The Empire could make a place worthy of men who saved it, and the workers' just demands for the settlement of conditions could be satisfied only by a policy which would ensure the development of the Empire's great resources, trade for its shipping and control of its own markets. Unless a definite policy were adopted giving British manufacturers preference in the home market and giving the Dominions a larger market within the Empire for their raw materials, not only would Imperial trade suffer but the empire would tend to disintegrate.

REFUSAL OF FRANCHISE TO INDIAN WOMEN.

MRS. JINARAJADAS' PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, June 17
Recd. 7-40 p.m., June 21.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes a letter from D. Jinarajadasa, of the Women's Indian Association, Madras, protesting against the refusal of the Southborough Committee to extend the franchise to women of India.

AMERICAN FOODSHIPS TO GERMANY.

DETAINED IN THE DOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 22.

Many foodships from America on the way to Germany are detained in the Downs until the peace is signed.

MARSHAL FOCH RECALLED TO PARIS.

TO AWAIT GERMAN REPLY TO ULTIMATUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, June 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 21.

The Havas Agency states:—Marshal Foch has just arrived at the Inter-Allied Field Headquarters in Luxembourg and has been recalled to Paris by M. Clemenceau in order to await the announcement by the Germans whether they intend to sign or break the armistice.

ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS IN POLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, June 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 21.

The Havas Agency states:—More than 70,000 men, 200 field-pieces, 80 heavy guns and 150 tanks have already been sent into Poland.

LABOUR UNREST IN ENGLAND.

QUESTION OF WAGES AND HOURS.

HOPES OF SALIS FACTORY SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 22.

The National Industrial Conference arranged by Government last February to investigate the causes and remedies for labour unrest has appointed a committee, which is now in agreement with the Minister of Labour upon the draft outlines of the Bills to establish minimum wages and a maximum of 48 hours a week.

The Committee will proceed to establish a National Industrial Council recommended by the conference. The Council will consist of 400 members representing employers' organisations and trade-unions. Greatest satisfaction is expressed in industrial circles at the agreement which, it is felt, will inevitably lead to the formation of a recognised centre for the settlement of all trade disputes. It is hoped that when the bills are sanctioned by Parliament the Council will be ready to undertake the administration of reforms embodied in the Bills.

FRENCH LABOUR UNREST.

ALL COAL MINES LIKELY TO BE IDLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, June 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 21.

The Havas Agency states:—A full service of trams, trains and tubes is now in operation in Paris as the result of the settlement of the strike. It seems certain, however, that all French coal-mines will be idle from to-day, Parliament having refused to concede the miners' demands.

PARIS STRIKES.

PRACTICALLY SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 22.

PARIS.—According to the "Matin" after the conference with the miners' delegates the Minister of Reconstruction declared that the strike was practically settled. The Matin stated from American sources that Germany, if she signs the peace treaty, will possibly be allowed to use 30 per cent. of her merchantmen, dispose of her gold-reserves and purchase minette ores for smelting her own iron ores.

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN WESTERN CANADA.

SEVERAL LEADERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., June 21.

The general strike movement in Western Canada, notably in Winnipeg, which is alleged to be to some extent revolutionary and is accompanied by minor disorders' has led the authorities to act drastically. Many leaders of the movement in Winnipeg were arrested early this morning. Similar arrests were made in Calgary and other western places simultaneously.

LABOUR TEMPLE RAIDED AT WINNIPEG.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

WINNIPEG.—Simultaneous with the arrests the Labour Temple was raided and much literature seized. Arrests were made on the authority of the Federal Government at Ottawa on the charge of seditious utterances.

BRITISH HOUSING PROGRAMME,

LABOUR—THE LIMITING FACTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

Speaking to-day at Leeds Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, said he wanted a hundred thousand houses during the remainder of 1919 and two hundred thousand in 1920. The limiting factor was labour but the Government was negotiating with a view to augmenting and making better use of labour as in the production of munitions.

END OF SUEZ STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 22.

PORT SAID, June 10th.—The Suez Canal strike has ended.

SENSATION IN AMERICA

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST IRISH GOVT.

EFFECTIVE OFFICIAL REJOINDER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12.45 p.m., June 22.

The report of the Irish-Americans, Walsh and Dunn which contained a series of most virulent charges against the Irish Government, police, prison warders and military has enjoyed a full week's free run in America, where it has caused a great sensation and provoked much anti-British bitterness.

An official rejoinder issued last night is an essentially dispassionate document and places each charge and reply in parallel columns. The replies mainly consist of the declaration "This is wholly untrue" or "absolutely baseless" with explanations disproving allegations. A certain warmth of language is displayed in one case only where the charge is described as "deliberate wicked falsehood." This related to the allegations of "unprovoked assault by an English Colonel and a crowd of soldiers on Professor McNeill."

The rejoinder cites effectively the speech by John Redmond in 1915 justifying the prosperity and happiness of Ireland and the report disposing of the charges and treatment of Sinn Feiners in Belfast prison in June, 1918.

WELCOME TO ATLANTIC FLIERS.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 22.

Enormous crowds and enthusiastic scenes marked the arrival in the metropolis to-day of the Atlantic fliers. Great precautions were taken to prevent a repetition of Hawker-Grieve experiences. The Mayor and the Mayoress of St. Pancras attended the station and accorded the fliers a civic reception. A representative of the Aero Club was also in attendance. General Groves represented Major General Seely and Major General Treuchard and handed the fliers letters of congratulation from both. The streets along the route to the Aero Club were again densely thronged with people who gave the airmen gigantic ovations. Aeroplanes flew over streets along the route escorting the airmen's motor-car. Among the air officers present at the reception was Hawker.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, June 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 21.

The Havas Agency states:—Captain Alcock who made the flight across the Atlantic was trained by a Frenchman on a French machine.

ENGLISH RACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 22.

The Royal Hunt Cup was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

Irish Elegance	1
Arion	2
Bansellon	3

26 ran.
Won by 1½ and 4 lengths.
Betting:—7 to 1 against Irish Elegance 100 to 8 against Arion and 20 to 1 against Bansellon.

RESULT OF ASCOT STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., June 20.

The result of the Ascot Stakes is:—
(1) Haki (2) Silver Bridge (3) Langdon Hills
Fourteen ran. Won by half a length, two lengths.
Betting at start: 9 to 1 against Haki, 100 to 6 against Silver Bridge and 10 to 1 against Langdon Hills.

P. & O. CO. MELBOURNE OFFICE.

NOT TO BOOK PASSENGERS FOR PORTS BEYOND INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12.45 p.m., June 22.

MELBOURNE.—The P. & O. Company has been instructed by the Bombay Office not to book passengers for ports beyond India at present owing to thousands of soldiers and others in India awaiting passages to England.

CABLE ITEMS.

COPENHAGEN.—The British airship L 30 flew over the province of Jutland and R 38 flew east of Kalundborg proceeding southwards to-day.

Marylebone has decided not to send a cricket team to Australia in 1919.

Lord Northcliffe has undergone an operation on the neck. His condition is satisfactory.

BRITISH FLEET.

READY TO PROCEED AT SEA.

IN CASE GERMANS DO NOT SIGN PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12.45 p.m., June 22.

EDINBURGH.—The British Fleet is under orders with a view to the possibility of the Germans not signing the peace terms. All leave has been stopped, stores and ammunition have been taken on board and the Fleet is ready to proceed at sea at the shortest notice. The Fleet is indeed again on a war footing.

PREPARATIONS FOR BLOCKADING GERMANY

IN THE EVENT OF NON-SIGNATURE OF TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 22.

A telegram from Copenhagen dated June 18th says twelve British cruisers and a number of destroyers have arrived. They are believed to be part of the blockading forces in the Baltic in the event of non-signature of the treaty.

ALLIED PREPAREDNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

Reuter learns that the airship R 34 left the Firth of Forth to-day equipped with bombs and machine-guns to make a flight to the German coast to demonstrate the preparedness for resumption of hostilities.

DIRIGIBLE LEAVES FOR 48-HOUR FIGHT.

OVER HELIGOLAND AND KIEL CANAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 22.

The Dirigible R. 33 left Barrow, Yorkshire, yesterday evening with all the guns mounted for a flight of forty-eight hours over Heligoland and the Kiel Canal.

The "Daily Sketch" understands that R.34 was over Berlin at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

DISORDER AT WEIMAR.

SPARTACISTS ATTEMPT AT COUP D'ETAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Spartacists attempted a coup d'etat at Weimar last night. Two uniformed men at two o'clock in the morning went to the military prison and released 60 prisoners, who persuaded the soldiers in the barracks to join the Spartacists. The soldiers overpowered the sentries at the Castle where the ministers were quartered, but Government reinforcements defeated the Spartacists after violent street fighting and took prisoner some of their leaders.

BERLIN.—A semi-official account of the above incident minimises the affair, does not mention the Spartacists or the soldiers joining them and says that two soldiers were taken prisoner and that four were wounded.

HOW THE COUP FAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 22.

BERLIN.—Further details show that during the attempted coup the situation was very critical as the members of the Government were temporarily unprotected owing to the troops entraining for Erfurt to quell the local insurrection. The military guard at the Castle, however, in the nick of time closed the iron doors and prevented the insurgents entering the Castle.

Order was restored in two or three hours.

DEMONSTRATION AT FRANKFORT.

CROWD DISPERSED BY GOVT. TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 22.

COPENHAGEN.—Huge crowds at Frankfurt demonstrated in front of the Allied officers' hotel to-day. Government troops machine-gunned the crowd which fled. Subsequently, a German insulted a French officer who was forced to take refuge in the building where French naval officers are quartered. The crowd surrounded the building. The French authorities warned the Police President that they would bombard the town if the French officers were molested. A strong force of Government troops then dispersed the crowd.

KOLTCHAK IN SUPREME COMMAND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY DENEKIN.

GEN. ULAGAI'S VICTORY ON SAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 22.

A despatch from the British Military Mission at Ekaterinodar dated May 27th states that General Ulagai's victory on the Sal river resulted in the capture, after three days' fighting of 3,000 prisoners, 23 guns and many machine-guns bringing the total captures on this front up to 18,000 prisoners, 83 guns, over 300 machine-guns and large quantities of war material.

In an Army Order referring to the successes of his troops Denikin says he is convinced that the salvation of Russia depends on an united supreme authority in conjunction with a single supreme commander. He therefore acknowledges Koltchak as the supreme commander of the Russian armies and places himself under Koltchak's orders.

ALLIES' RUSSIAN POLICY.

FRENCH CHAMBER REJECTS MOTION DEMANDING WITHDRAWBL OF TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 22.

PARIS.—The Chamber debating the Allies' Russian policy rejected by 365 votes to 140 the motion demanding withdrawal of troops and passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 349 votes to 137.

GOVT. IN RUSSIA.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR AGAINST RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

ATLANTIC CITY.—A convention of the American Federation of Labour has passed a resolution refusing to recognise the Bolshevik or any other government in Russia till a constitutent assembly is elected.

SITUATION ON DVINA QUIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

A communiqué from Col. Ironside reports that the situation on the Dvina is quiet. In consequence of the Bolshevik order mobilising all men under 46 years of age in the neutral zone on the Dvina 80 men and a number of women and children came over to our lines.

Col. Maynard reports that Russian volunteers have reached the shores of Lake Voldozero and in the fighting on May 14th took 36 prisoners.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO VON GOLTZ.

PROHIBITION OF INTERFERENCE WITH LETTLAND AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

STOCKHOLM.—The British have sent an ultimatum to Von der Goltz demanding that German troops should be immediately sent back to Germany, that Landwehr should be withdrawn from the northern front and that Ulmani's Goverament should be enabled to resume its functions. The Ultimatum prohibits all interfeience on the part of Germans with the affairs of Lettland and makes Goltz responsible for fulfilment of the terms.

VICTORY LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

The Eastern and Associated Cable Companies have subscribed £1,200,000 to the Victory Loan and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank £500,000.

CAVADINI TRIAL CASE.

HOW AGAKHAN'S LIFE WAS THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., June 21.

A telegram to the "Times" from Berne in connection with the Cavadini trial says Hafiz and Chatto Padhyay smuggled Indian revolutionary manifestoes into Italy. When H. H. the Aga Khan was at Lucerne in the summer of 1915 the Indian revolutionary party, led by Hafiz, decided to poison him owing to his antagonism to a jehad, but H H. the Aga Khan was warned and the revolutionaries' designs were frustrated Subsequently, Hafiz sent H. H. the Aga Khan a letter threatening his life if he persisted in remaining loyal to England. H. H. the Aga Khan then went to London.

MR. KALINATH ROY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 21.

At a meeting held this evening at the Gokhale Hall, Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyer presiding, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Kalinath Roy in his suffering and praying the Viceroy to exercise his prerogative and pardon Kalinath Roy and order the immediate suspension of the sentence pending his Excellency's decision.

THE PRESS DEFENCE FUND.

Mr. V. Srinivasa Raghava Acharya, Pleader, Pudukottah, writes to the "Hindu":—

Most heartily do I welcome the "Press Defence Fund" and I resolve to subscribe a rupee every month till the liberty of the press has been ensured. I shall certainly be remitting my subscription to the Secretary of the Fund at Salem. This letter far from being intended to publish my so doing is in response to the invitation of the organisers of the fund for suggestions and ideas as to how best to conduct our campaign. Subject of course to the approval of the champions of the "Press cause," I set out below an outline of the programme which we must have before us in the vindication of our rights, and privileges, having due regard to the arbitrary, rigorous and merciless manner in which the press laws are being used by the powers that be irrespective of the standing and repute any organ of public opinion enjoys in the country. For well over a decade the persecution of "editors" and closing down of presses has been practised in India with great success and all these years our resentment has been evidenced by protest meetings and resolutions which have been lodged by the official whom they reach with characteristic indifference and contempt. My own honest belief is that in most cases a full reading of the resolutions or an entire perusal of the protests conveyed is hardly given. Isolated instances of scant courtesy, there may have been where sympathy or promise of necessary attention may be all we get in the end. Having fared no better in the past and remembering for ever as we do up-to-date designs of kindness bestowed upon us by agents like Sir M. O'Dwyer, & Co., especially just after we have shed our blood and staked all our resources for the "liberty" war, we ought no longer to cling to "the resolution and protest meeting" method. Nor do I at once advocate passive resistance by journalists and publicists. As in the case of political emancipation, as in the matter of social reform or education, as in the fight for equality of treatment, we must have a permanent federation called "The Indian Press Federation" under whose banner shall assemble all lovers of liberty, all sections of the press, to mobilise for their contest and fight for the protection, preservation and promotion of the "Liberty of the Press" and resistance to all invasions of our rights. This institution may have district and provincial organisations as well, so as to focus local demands and render first aid when needed. The protection of vernacular presses against any possible attack by the authority should be made a speciality. The Indian Press Federation should hold annual meetings in the different important cities, preferably during the rainy weather and once in every 6 months the feeder organisations in the Districts and Province should consolidate their requirements and agitate through the "All India" federation. Any matter in which either the district, provincial organ or the federation does not succeed here must be budgetted for in the "Home Indent" so that an "Indian Press Delegation" will be enabled to insist from the English Democracy, the attention we need and get the relief we demand. Travel of a selected number to other countries in order to study foreign conditions in every matter of detail connected with the people's rights of speaking and working must also be provided for. The Indian Press Delegation before their departure to England may as a matter of practice, wait in deputation and obtain the views or ascertain the attitude of the Viceroy who must be given fairly good time to express himself one way or the other. To guarantee the work of the federation all the year round-services of full timed publicists ought to be requisitioned and periodical bulletins issued as to how the different questions stand till a special organ of its own is started for the purpose of working out its liberty. Those engaged in the journals of Indian States (Native State Districts) should not be left behind. Their stay in the States and general work for the benefit of the people whom they serve must not be omitted from the support of the Indian Press Federation. In the matter of finance we must not lag behind. Every son of India, in general and every press-man in particular can well afford to gladly spare a few annas a week for the liberty he wishes to enjoy and instead of having to start funds as soon as any publicist is touched or any press is raided, the federation will under the proposed arrangement at once depute its standing counsel and staff to defend those affected.

In conclusion, security notices, forfeiture orders, prohibition mandates, sedition trials, press searches, police interference in meetings and lectures, these must be provided for in the legislature as being absolutely beyond the executive influence or magisterial authority. The higher judicial tribunal of the district ought to be the place whence any control must emanate and until and unless we are able to so alter the legislative enactments governing the press and secure the repeal of the special acts that have of late been chosen to adorn the statute book the Federation should go on agitating and agitating in England and India till in fact even the "Indian Press" is saved from its plight and becomes the power other presses are in liberty loving England or other more enlightened countries.

GUJRANWALA CASE.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

SEVERAL ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June, 18.

The following is the text of the judgment delivered on Tuesday morning by the Martial Law Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Broadway in the Gunjranwala Conspiracy Case:—

Fifteen persons have been charged before us under Sections 121, 121-A, 124-A, 147 I. P. C., 124-A, 323, 436, 506, I. P. C., Section 126, Railway Act, Section 25, Act XIII of 1885, Sections 109, 120 and 149 I. P. C., in connection with a serious outbreak that occurred at Gunjaranwala on the 14th April, 1919.

It has been proved that on that date, a general hartal took place at Gujranwala; a mob proceeded to the Station at about 7-45 a.m., and stopped a train that was about to start to Wazirabad, passengers were prevented from travelling and the guard and the driver were assaulted; a bridge near the Gurkul on the Wazirabad side was set on fire; telegraph and telephone wires were cut and the Kachhi Bridge on the Lahore side was also set ablaze and the permanent way was damaged, thus practically isolating Gujranwala. Mr. Heron, Superintendent of Police, and the Police were assaulted and forced to fire on their assailants. In the meantime, a crowd had collected at an open space outside the house of Amar Nath, accused (1) where a meeting was held, and when the crowd increased in numbers, an adjournment was made to a place in the city called the Niyain, where this meeting was continued. At these meetings various speeches were made, reference being made to the Rowlatt Act Gandhi and the need for Hindu and Mahomedan unity, while incidents that had taken place in Lahore were also emphasised. While the meeting at the Niyain was in progress, news was received there that some of the mob had been wounded, thereupon the crowd proceeded towards the Civil Station. The post office, Tehsil, the Dak Bungalow, the Courts and the Church were set on fire, and an attack was made on the jail, the Railway Station was burnt and the goods shed looted, damage being done to the rolling stock as well. All these acts were directed against Government and Europeans, no property belonging to an Indian being in any way touched. These acts undoubtedly constitute a determined and deliberate waging of war, and we hold accordingly.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

The case for the prosecution is that the present accused were members of a conspiracy entered into with the object of over-awing Government in connection with the Rowlatt Act and had agreed to carry out their object by the commission of the acts described above.

It is alleged that the people of Gujranwala knew little and cared less about the Rowlatt Act and that on the 4th April, certain of the accused decided to start on agitation against this Act on the same lines as had been adopted in other parts of the country at the instance of Gandhi; a mass meeting was accordingly convened and held on the evening of the 5th April, when the Rowlatt Act was condemned, the Delhi incidents were referred to and the people were asked to hold a hartal on the 6th April.

The proposed hartal was held accordingly and passed off without the occurence of any untoward incidents. On the 10th April disturbances occurred in Amritsar and Lahore; Brij Mohan Bhagat, a Barrister-at-Law and one of the leading agitators, went to Lahore on the 11th and discovered that a relative of his had been wounded in the riots of that place. This information was published by him on the 12th April, and advantage was taken of a meeting of the "District Congress Committee," held that evening at the home of Amar Nath, accused (1) to propose a second hartal. After this meeting on the evening of the 12th and during the day of the 13th, certain of the accused in consultation with Bhagat agreed that they should follow the example set at Amritsar burning bridges and cutting telegraph wires.

A PRIVATE MEETING.

A private meeting was held in the evening of the 13th at which these matters were considered, and it was decided to hold a hartal on the following days and to arrange for the burning of bridges and cutting of telegraph wires, with the result already stated above. In addition to the statement of the approver Bhagat, there is ample evidence in support of these allegations which we consider established beyond doubt and we hold that the outrages committed on the 14th April, were directly due to the conspiracy entered into on the 12th and 13th. We are not, however, satisfied, in this case that prior to the 12th April, an indictable conspiracy had come into existence, and therefore feel constrained to acquit those of the accused who are shown only to have taken part in the proceedings prior to that date.

Turning to the indicidual cases:—

Amar Nath, accused (1) was one of the originators of the agitation against the Rowlatt Act and also took part in the meeting on the 13th, and agreed to and approved of the commission of the proposed acts of violence. He was one of the principal leaders throughout. He spoke at both the meetings on the 14th, drawing particular attention to one of the persons injured in the Lahore riots in such a manner as to inflame the minds of his audience. We find him guilty under Section 121 I. P. C.

Mangal Sen, accused 2, was one of the speakers at the meeting on the 5th April, and drew special attention to the Delhi incidents, making an impassioned speech. He was at the meeting on the 13th April, which was held at his house, and though, as stated by the approver, he at first objected to the proposed acts of violence, he ultimately agreed to give his support. He spoke at the meeting outside Amar Nath accused (1)'s house on the 14th arousing resentment against Government. We find him guilty under Section 121 I. P. C.

Hakim Rai, accused 3, was chairman at the meeting of the 5th and was also at the meeting of the 13th, but we are not satisfied that he was present when it was agreed to commit acts of violence. He does not appear to have taken any serious part in the incidents on the 14th such as would render him criminally liable. We give him the benefit of the doubt and acquit him.

ACCUSED No. 4.

Lagh Singh, accused 4, took an active part in the inception of the agitation against the Rowlatt Act and was present at the meeting of the 12th and 13th. On the later date he is said to have at first opposed the commission of acts of violence but finally agreed. He was seen in several places with the mob on the 14th but appears to have rendered assistance to the authorities on that date. We find him guilty under Section 121 I. P. C.

Matiullah, accused, 5, was one of the conveners of the meeting of the 5th April, though he was not present at it. He was also at the meeting of the 12th and though he did not attend the meeting of the 13th we are satisfied that he on other occasions agreed to the commission of acts of violence. On the 14th he spoke at the meeting outside Amar Nath (1)'s house on Hindu and Mahomedan unity and also at the Niyain meeting. We find him guilty under Section 121 I. P. C.

Saral Dyal, accused 6, was one of the conveners of the meeting of the 5th, April and seconded a resolution. He was also present at the meeting of the 12th as well as that of the 13th. On the 14th he attended at the Niyain meeting but did not speak. We find him guilty under section 121 I. P. C.

Lal Khan, accused 7, spoke at the meeting outside Amar Nath accused (1)'s house on the 14th but does not appear to have taken any active part in the previous proceedings and we are not satisfied that his words amounted to an abetment of waging war. We accordingly acquit him.

Din Muhammad, accused 8, had apparently no knowledge of what had been going on prior to the 14th April (vide approver). On the 14th April, although he addressed meeting outside the house of Amar Nath, accused 1, he appears to have been rendering assistance to the authorities helping to put out the fire at the Gurukul Bridge and endeavouring to lead sections of the mob back into the city. His speech on Hindu and Mahomedan unity at such a juncture gives rise to a certain amount of suspicion but we think that he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and we accordingly acquit him.

ACQUITTAL OF ACCUSED NO. 9.

Abdur Rahman, accused 9, was one of the conveners of the meeting of the 5th and spoke in place of Matiullah (5), but there is practically nothing else against him, and we acquit him.

Jagan Nath, accused 10, had the notices Lahore and was present at the meeting. He convening the meeting of the 5th printed in denies his presence at the meetings of the 12th and 13th, but we have no hesitation in holding that he was present at both, and that his defence evidence is worthless. There is ample evidence to show that on the 14th April he took a very active part in having the shops closed. We are satisfied of his guilt, and convict him under section 121 I. P. C.

Mohan Lal, accused 11, was one of the conveners of the meeting of the 5th which he attended. He was also present at the meetings on the 12th and 13th and afterwards told the approver that he had arranged for the cutting of the telegraph wires. He was very prominent in the various events of the 14th April, and we are convinced that he acted as a leader throughout. He was seen riding dressed in Khaki-forcing people to close their shops at the station preventing passengers from travelling. He was one of those who dragged the driver from the engine. Afterwards he was seen going towards the Gurukul with the mob that set fire to the bridge there, and was also seen leading the mob back towards the station. Later he was seen in the mob that burnt the Dak Bungalow etc. His guilt has been clearly established, and we convict him under section 121 I. P. C.

Mela Ram, accused 12, was one of the conveners of the meeting of the 5th April and spoke at it. He was not at the meetings of the 12th and 13th. We are not satisfied that he took any part in what occurred on the 14th and acquit him.

Chuni Lal, accused 13, was at the meetings of the 4th and 5th April and spoke at the latter on the Delhi incidents of which he claimed to be an eye-witness. He did not attend the meetings of the 12th and 13th, but we are satisfied that he agreed with Bhagat to set fire to the bridges. He was at the meeting at the Niyain on the 14th and was one of those who threw stones at the police at the railway station. He was also in the mob that set fire to the Post Office and the Dak Bungalow. We find him guilty under section 121 I.P.C.

Bihari Lal, accused 14, is the brother of Mohan Lal (11). He was among those who prevented passengers from travelling, and was seen with the mob that set fire to the Gurukul Bridge. He was also seen in the mob that burnt the Dak Bungalow. We find him guilty under section 121 I. P. C.

Haveli Ram accused 15, was one of the conveners of the meeting of the 5th April and attended it. He was at the meeting of the 13th, and on the 14th was seen preventing passengers from travelling. He was one of those who threw stones at the Police and was in the mob at the post office which was ablaze. We find him guilty under section 121 I.R.C.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Of the accused we have found guilty Amar Nath (1) and Mohan Lal (11) took the most active part throughout Amar Nath's speeches on the 14th, made at the time when violence had actually been used and the minds of the people were already inflamed, were calculated to incite them to the commission of still further outrages. Mohan Lal was most active in leading the mob and we therefore sentence both Amar Nath and Mohan Lal to death. We sentence the other convicted persons to transportation for life.

In the case of all the persons convicted, we further direct that such property belonging to each of them as in liable to forfeiture shall be forfeited to the Crown.

The sentences passed on Labh Singh, Matiullah and Sarab Dyal are the least we are empowered to inflict. We would, however, recommend them to the clemency of Government as we consider that Matiullah and Sarab Dyal were not prepared to go to quite such extremes as their co-conspirators, while Labh Singh evidently repented of his action and endeavoured to render assistance to the authorities.

HUNGARIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST CZECHS.

A DEFENCIVE MEASURE!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 22.

BUDAPEST, June 17.—A Hungarian communique says: On instructions of the Allied Powers we took measures to suspend war operations, nevertheless the Czechs attacked on the whole front and we were compelled to take vigorous defensive measures. Heavy fighting is proceeding in the Sajo and Rima valleys, west of Eperjes.

ESTHONIANS EVACUATE KRASNAJAGORKE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

An Esthonian communique says:—On Jun 16th on the Gatshina front the Esthonians owing to enemy pressure evacuated Kraasnajagorka after destroying fort guns.

ANTI-JEWISH POGROMS IN POLAND.

JEWISH SHOPS PILLAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

Anti-Jewish pogroms have occurred in Chelm and Sawierje (Poland). Fifty-eight people were killed and wounded and Jewish shops were pillaged.

COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ SENTENCED TO 4 MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

Countess Markievicz has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment on the charge of participating in unlawful assembly.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN BRUSSELS.

OVATED BY CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 22.

BRUSSELS.—President Wilson and the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived today and drove to the Palace. They were ovated by the crowds.

PRESIDENT WILSON LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 22.

PARIS.—President Wilson yesterday departed for Brussels.

PROCEEDS TO BELGIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 22.

ADINKERKE.—President Wilson arrived here to-day and was received by the King and the Queen of Belgium with whom the President proceeded to the Belgian front.

MANCHESTER CUP RACE.

OBJECTIONTS 'BY JINGO' OVERRULED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 22.

The objection to 'By Jingo' has been overruled and the deposit forfeited.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 22.

The Australians beat Yorkshire by one wicket. Middlesex drew with Notts.

LOADING OF CARGOES FOR GERMANY SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. noon, June 22.

The vessels at Hull loading cargoes for Germany have suspended operations.

Official and Personal.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House last Saturday.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

REPLY FROM KABUL.

AMIR NOMINATES DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The following Press communiqué has been issued:—

Amir Amanulla's reply to His Excellency the Viceroy's letter of June 3rd communicating the British armistice terms, reached Simla on June 18th, exactly one week after its despatch from Kabul. It opens with a passage couched in terms of studied friendliness:

"May it be known to His Illustrious Excellency, my gracious friend and Governor-General of India of the great Government of Great Britain, I have received the friendly letter of my gracious and kind friend, dated the 4th Ramzan, 1337 Hijra, corresponding to June 3rd, 1919, regarding the discussion of peace and containing the lenient terms of cessation of hostilities,—sincerely well-meaning sentiments on your part designed to avoid further useless bloodshed, and appreciation of him who reposes in the tomb of martyrdom, His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat Waddin, my illustrious father, whom God has taken into His mercy, and who was in friendly alliance with the British Government for many years. We are impressed with the mutual peace-loving inclination of the great British nation, whose high functionaries have honourably made this the principle of their diplomacy in other places of the world."

AFGHANISTAN'S PASSION FOR INDEPENDENCE.

No attempt is made to traverse His Excellency's exposition of the causes and events which led up to Afghanistan's unprovoked aggression and violation of British territory. While recognising the force of His Excellency's warning of the unlimited resources of the British Empire and frankly admitting Afghanistan's lack of organisation, the Amir alludes to Afghanistan's passion for independence, the power of the religious appeal and the newly-awakened world-spirit of freedom.

After this preamble, the Amir turns to what he calls the real object in view—the cessation of hostilities as the necessary preliminary to the conclusion of peace, and the re-establishment of friendship. This, he claims, has already been achieved by his letter of the 28th May (in which he forwarded to His Excellency a copy of the orders he had addressed to his Generals in the field, and while characterising the British armistice terms as lenient he points out certain practical difficulties in their literal fulfilment.

Thus a literal interpretation of our demand for the withdrawal of the Afghan forces to a distance of twenty miles from the British forces would involve, he contends, the uprooting of thousands of villagers and tribesmen from their homes, saying that the Afghan forces consist of a levy *en masse*. Again he pleads the impossibility of guaranteeing the immunity of our reconnoitring aeroplanes in a country where every man has a rifle, and eyes the presence of our aeroplanes overhead with bitterness and excitement.

NOMINATION OF DELEGATES.

As the place of meeting for the Peace Delegates, the Amir waives his own suggestion of Landi Kotal in Peshawar, and accepts His Excellency's choice of Rawalpindi. In order to secure his pleasure and to safeguard the dignity and honour of the British Government, he announces the nomination of nine delegates headed by Sirdar Ali Ahmad Khan, His Home Minister as President.

The studied friendliness with which the Amir's letter opened marks its close: "Your Excellency will see the signal proof of my good intentions in my acceptance of your terms of armistice in a reasonable manner. If your Excellency will overlook the past and carefully consider, you will see a bright future for both the parties in the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two Governments."

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy's reply was despatched from Simla to-day.

After acknowledging the Amir's friendly letter and recognising some of the difficulties in the literal fulfilment of the armistice terms, His Excellency emphasised that no modification was possible. The precise meaning of the first term had been misunderstood. All that was demanded was the removal of regular Afghan troops from the Frontier to a distance of 20 miles from our forces. To this provision, a practical effect had already been given, except in the vicinity of Chaman, whence the Afghan forces must be at once withdrawn to the prescribed distance, and in the vicinity of Peiwar Kotal, where some Afghan regulars were still on our side of the Frontier. So long as a single Afghan soldier remained on our side of the Frontier, the peace negotiations were out of the question, and there could be no alternative but a resumption of hostilities.

For the removal of villagers and tribesmen there had been no demand. The Amir must however prohibit tribal gatherings in the vicinity of our force, for the British General had orders forcibly to disperse any such gatherings that threatened him.

AMIR'S SILENCE ON IMPORTANT TERM.

His Excellency expressed his confidence that stringent orders from the Amir would suffice to ensure the immunity of our reconnoitring aeroplanes. In the event, however, of their being molested they had orders to retaliate. As regards the issue by the Amir of a strict warning to the Frontier tribes that he had sued for peace and that they must cease all hostilities (an important term of the Armistice on which the Amir's letter is silent), His Excellency emphasised the absolute necessity for the Amir to take action forthwith, if none had already been taken. For, at a time when the peace negotiations were on foot, it was impossible to leave the tribes in a state of doubt and excitement.

On the understanding that the Amir was now prepared to accept the armistice terms in full in a spirit of friendliness, His Excellency said that he would be glad to issue orders for the reception of the Afghan delegates at Rawalpindi, and announced that he had appointed Sir Hamilton Grant, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, to be the Chief of the British delegation. Like the Amir, His Excellency looked forward to a bright future in the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two Governments.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION.

HOW IT CAN BE STOPPED.

MR. KHADILKER'S SPEECH.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Sabha, a public meeting was held on saturday night at Framji Bridge, Mr. K. P. Khadilker in the absence of Mr. M. K. Gandhi presiding, when various speakers spoke on "Swadeshi."

Mr. Cooverji Patel said the credit for the spread of Swadeshism was due to Mr. Gandhi. It was existent formerly in the villages, but it was Mr. Gandhi who interested the millowners in Bombay, in the Swadeshi movement. The movement had taken deep roots in the soil and, he was sure, it would never disappear from India. There was a great deal of dishonesty going on and it was up to the millowners and shopkeepers to remove that stigma. Foreign cloth as well as low-grade sugar were palmed off as Swadeshi and the people bought these innocently. If they wished that people should buy Swadeshi things, the merchants should deal with them honestly. Even the Negroes in South Africa, and the speaker said this from his personal experience, used only those things which were made by their community and he asked why it was not possible for Indians to do so. He exhorted them to buy only things that were Swadeshi.

Mr. Kalliamrai said it was only in India that the people had to be told that they should use only Swadeshi things, and in no other country was that ever done. He asked the audience not to let their enthusiasm fizzle out like gas from a soda water bottle. Some five hundred years ago, Hindusthan was self-dependent for all her requirements, but now even a small thing like a pin had to be imported into the country.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani said only on the success of the Swadeshi movement did their success in politics depend. On that day when the Swadeshi movement reached complete success, and they stopped all imports consequently, would they attain Home Rule.

RENAISSANCE OF SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Mr. Khadilker said during the Bengal partition agitation the Swadeshi movement had spread to some extent, but since then it had lain dormant, and the credit for the renaissance was due to Mr. Gandhi. The present was more auspicious for such a movement than any time. Mr. Gandhi having taken the lead in the movement they could feel sure that Providence was on their side, for Mr. Gandhi had spiritualised the movement completely. Only since the last three hundred years had their fortunes been linked with those of Europe to some extent. Since the treaty of Westphalia it was decided by the European powers that they should not fight each other in regard to religious matters. Freedom of the seas, really speaking, dated from that date. In fact they decided by that treaty that while they should not fight each other in Europe they were at perfect liberty to go to other countries and there exploit other nations to the fullest extent. Exploitation really meant going to another man's house and there enriching himself to the fullest extent without regard to anything else. Europeans came to India and told them that the people were free to follow any religion they liked, that they had in fact perfect religious liberty, provided they (the Europeans) could enrich themselves to their hearts' content. That was the European civilisation enthroned on materialism.

Coming to the question of self-determination he said the very causes which had ruined Russia had been instrumental in the downfall of Germany, and what were they? They were imperial exploitation, and putting down other nations for the sake of their own aggrandisement. If the European nations did not take those bitter lessons of the war to heart, they would be unable to save themselves from the fate which overtook those fallen nations. Imperial exploitation could only be stopped by Indians by adopting Swadeshism. Even Mr. Montagu had assured the Indians that they were at liberty to develop their industries to the fullest possible extent, and to erect protective tariff wall if they thought it advantageous to themselves. So far they had mere words from the authorities, but no tangible actions, but still Indians must thank their stars they could at least have nebulous promises, and that their political development had reached that stage. Only by the Swadeshi vow could they accomplish themselves what others had merely promised them. They were all thankful to Mr. Gandhi for his efforts in that direction by rousing the rich merchants in Bombay to patriotic efforts for the bettering of India, the Motherland of all of them.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. G. Banker the meeting terminated at a late hour.

RICE CONTROL IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the Petition of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council and request the favour of your giving publicity in your renowned paper with your comments on the same in the interest of the public.

As you are aware the control system is an outcome of the experience of war and has been introduced in India with the objects of Firstly.—There should remain sufficient stocks of foodstuffs in the country, and secondly.—these stocks should reach the famine stricken poor at moderate costs.

To acnieve the first object it was recognised that while there prevailed a wide spread scarcity of foodstuffs in India itself the foreign countries should not be able to drain away the prouuce of the land at prices higher than the famine stricken people of the country could afford to pay. With this object in view strict restriction on the export of foodstuffs has been placed. This innovation in the economic policy of India, has proved a great relief to the poor consumers of food grains and we cannot sufficiently thank the Government for such a beneficial measure.

To secure the second object, that is the foodstuffs thus made available for the benefit of the poor could be supplied to them at reasonable cost,—prices of food grains as well as the profits of the merchants are put under control. Owing to variety of reasons—especially to our want of past experience of this measure firstly introduced into India—this control with all its good intentions has not proved as successful as it was expected. The system had to be changed more than once, and as the Memorial points out the latest change instead of improving the system has made it worse, and I am afraid, if allowed to be continued longer, it will be a great curse to the Indian consumers as it will be a precedent for food monopoly which is worst of all monopolies. Before dialating upon the evil effects of this monopoly which is at present introduced into the rice trade, I shall describe the various stages of the control and how far each stage has proved to be defective or otherwise.

In the beginning of the control only the buying prices of rice at Rangoon and the selling prices of same at Bombay were fixed by the authorities concerned. But before the rice reaches the consumers it changes hands under the following stages:—

1. The cultivators of their agents sell paddy to the millers.
2. The millers sell the milled rice to the exporters.
3. The exporters ship the same to the principal port, in the case of our Presidency to Bombay.
4. The commission agents buy from the importers and despatch rice to up-country.
5. The up-country merchants sell such rice to the retailers and it thus passes to the consumers proper.

It would thus be seen that the control as at the outset constituted affected only the 2nd and 3rd stages above referred while the other stages of distribution escaped control. At the same time there was a great scarcity of rice quite inadequate to meet the demands from the famine stricken districts for a cheap grain which, happened to be rice.

There was thus a natural outcry and public complaint against the rice control and rice trade generally and this complaint was accentuated especially as the Distributing Agencies as mentioned in stages 4th and 5th were beyond control.

Government at once saw the necessity of putting a thorough control on rice in all its stages of distribution and organised the whole control system accordingly.

We, however, regret to find, under the new regime all the bona fide rice merchants have been ousted and the whole rice trade in Bombay has been placed in the hands of a few importers, the majority of whom generally never imported rice into Bombay upto now. Thus a whole class of bona fide rice merchants who have been supplying public want cheaply and efficiently upto now have been superseded on the plea of irregularities of a few defaulters, majority of whom, were not members of our Association but outsiders who were granted importing licenses by the authorities

The new arrangement is sought to be justified that it leaves no room for any irregularities and that it would be a means of supplying public want cheaply. It has, however, failed to realize their anticipations, and on the contrary, has been detrimental to the interests of consuming public by introducing unchecked irregularities and increased cost of distribution as is explained below.

1. These monopolists were evading control prices and were selling rice much above the same under cover of nominal C. I. F. contracts to the various places and consuming districts. This matter was duly brought to the notice of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, and the defaulters have failed to explain these irregularities.

2. In fixing the selling price of rice in Bombay various items which contributed to the cost of such rice were taken into account. One of these items was the Rangoon expenses in connection with shipping rice on board the steamer there. This item was fixed at Rs. 1-3 per bag, and has been in force for the last six months. The millers, however, approached the Food Commissioner in Rangoon and by a one-sided representation prevailed upon him to increase the Rangoon charges to Rs. 1-8-6 per bag. This was out of all proportion to the actual charges incurring, and a due protest was made to the Director of Civil Supplies here, at the Price Committee Board. He went into the matter fully and carefully and was convinced that the original figure of Rs. 1-3 was a sufficient and a fair rate and it was allowed to stand without any change. But the monopolists again approached the Food Commissioner to give them an increase and the Director of Civil Supplies under pressure from the Food Commissioner had to fix Rangoon charges at the rate of Rs. 1-5-6 per bag. This increase I beg to submit, is unfair and profiteering to the monopolists at the expense of the consuming millions.

3. The monopolists have also been entrusted with the work of despatching rice to the various up country destinations. For this work they are allowed one rupee per bag as expenses. This rate too is out of all proportion to the actual expenses incurred. Under the old system the muccadams appointed by the office of the Director of Civil Supplies were allowed charges for such work at a maximum charge of 8 annas per bag on rice despatched ex dock delivery and 12 annas per bag for rice despatched ex godown and these charges gave a fair margin to the said muccadams, while in the new system the monopolists are allowed to charge the above abnormally high amount of one rupee all round.

These are some of the attempts of these monopoly holders to force the hands of the Government and to exact undue profits from the poor starving millions. If this monopoly in all its stages is allowed to continue in the hands of a small influential clique it would lead to baneful results by placing the staple food viz., rice of the poor under their control. The Director of Civil Supplies at the last meeting of the Board was compelled to admit that unless the terms proposed by these influential bodies were accepted they were able to break the whole control system.

But I contend that it is against good policy to place them in a position from which they can dictate their own terms and we should fear that once the principle is introduced into our economic policy the effect is bound to be very baneful and demoralizing.

When the control was instituted the rice merchants in the very beginning, were assured by the Government that their interests would be fully safe-guarded. Counting on such assurance, as a body they have throughout been loyal to the regulations of the Department. They feel justly aggrieved that their ancient trade should be entirely stopped, especially as they have to maintain their establishment and thus incur loss. The Government have declared that they are fully alive to the necessity of encouraging and promoting Indian industry and commerce and with that end in view they have appointed a Royal Commission to make inquiries and to devise means. But here is a class of merchants long established in their ancient trade who are ousted from the same in favour of a few monopolists who were generally not in the trade before and who are now placed into positions, of which they seek to take undue advantage and from which impose their own terms against the interests of the famine stricken poor.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Yours faithfully.

For the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association.

MATHURADASS CANJEE MATANI,

Vice-President.

Enclosure.—1

Petition.

THE MEMORIAL

The following is the memorial referred to above and addressed to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

We, the members of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, crave leave to approach Your Excellency in Council in the hope that our grievances set forth in this petition will be redressed and justice will be done to us by Your Excellency in Council.

Your Petitioners' Association is a respectable and influential body of Merchants carrying on business in rice in Bombay and has been in existence for many years past.

Before Your Excellency's Government commenced to exercise control over the rice trade in consequence of exceptional circumstances due to the war, the members of the said Association used to carry on their trade in rice without any let or hindrance and enjoyed perfect freedom of trade as is done by all merchants under the British Rule and the Rice Merchants of our Association were assured that Government were fully alive to their interests which would be properly safe-guarded and that the Millers would be granted some licenses at least in order to compensate them for the loss of their foreign exports.

Some time ago owing to exigencies of war the Government of India thought it expedient to impose control on the exercise of their legitimate trade by your petitioners and they submitted to the same without any demur as they recognised that some kind of control was necessary for the duration of war owing to exceptional times.

As Your Excellency in Council is aware the control above referred to was imposed in the shape of licenses issued to rice merchants to enable them to import rice from Burma into Bombay and other places and such licenses controlled and limited the quantity of rice so to be imported. The effects of the restriction imposed on the issue of licenses were not felt by the members of the Rice Merchants' Association as on the whole the quantity of rice allotted to each merchant or body of merchants for importation was distributed among all the rice merchants in a fair proportion but latterly i.e., during the month of April such distribution became very disproportionate and in the month of May as is presently stated the Director of Civil Supplies made a one-sided arrangement which has practically ousted the legitimate and established trade of the Rice Merchants and handed over the trade to certain millers of Rangoon who as a rule had never imported rice into Bombay before the present control was established.

The Director of Civil Supplies convened a meeting of 5 agents representing 4 firms of millers of Burma and 2 or 3 other merchants and a distribution of licenses was made amongst the said 5 agents representing 4 rice mills and 2 other merchants for importing rice during the month of June, 1919, and it is worthy of note that the said 7 parties were the only persons who had been invited at the aforesaid meeting and the distribution was then and there decided upon and made instead of the same being discussed at a meeting of the Advisory Committee as was promised at its meeting held on 5th May, 1919.

Your petitioners are informed that the allotment of licenses for the month June, 1919, was made as stated below:—

		tons.
1.	Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.	17,500
2.	Messrs. The Arracan Co, Ltd. ...	11,900
3	Bulloch Brothers & Co., Ltd.	10,500
4.	The London & Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.	10,500
5.	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.	9,800
6	Messrs. Amarchand Madhowji & Co.	9,800
		70,000

Out of the above mentioned firms and individuals only the last two belong to the Presidency of Bombay.

Your petitioners say that the above mentioned arrangement for the distribution of licenses amongst the firms and individuals named above is not in accordance with the resolution arrived at, at the said meeting of the Advisory Committee held on the 5th day of May, 1919, at which Mr. Keatinge the then Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, stated as follows:—"He intended calling a meeting of the millers to have a preliminary talk on the charges, etc. The rates proposed by the millers would be discussed by the Advisory Committee. It should be remembered that the other members of this Committee (especially the merchants) will do their utmost to cut down whatever rates may be decided upon by the millers. The object will be to show that the European firms intend taking advantage of the monopoly they will hold to the detriment of the consumer."

Your petitioners regret to say that no such meeting of the millers was ever called but a meeting of 5 agents representing 4 selected millers and 2 or 3 merchants was called at the office of the Director of Civil Supplies on 8th of May, 19-9, and though at all previous meetings the agents of all rice merchants used to be invited no invitation was sent to any of them to attend this particular meeting and no one who was not so invited was allowed to be present at such meeting although, as your petitioners understand, a representative of at least one very old and influential firm of merchants and millers who is also a member of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association and connected with the Burma and Bombay rice trade for a long number of years, actually made a request to be allowed to be present at such meeting. Mr. Mathuradas Canji Dwarkadas one of the members of the Rice Merchants' Association, nominated by the said Association to represent them and watch their interest in the Advisory Committee, had also inquired from the Director of Civil Supplies as to whether he would be allowed to attend the meeting fixed for 8th May, 1919, but an evasive reply was given and he was told that the matter would be placed before the Advisory Committee later on and that he need not attend the meeting at which only certain selected persons had been invited to arrange for preliminaries only.

Your petitnoners regret to say that it was at such a hole and corner meeting to which only about half a dozen interested persons had been invited that an important question affecting not only rice merchants but also the inerests of consumers of rice in the Bombay Presidency was decided and it was this decision which the Director of Civil Supplies curiously enough characterises as having been made after full consideration so as not to admit of any alteration.

Your petitioners submit that the present distribution of licenses is not only open to grave objection from every point of view but is in direct contravention of what was recorded at the meetings of the Advisory Committee held on 28th April, and 5th May, 1919.

Your petitioners submit that a decision arrived at under the circumstances above set forth could hardly be said to have been arrived at after full consideration and that at a time when the whole of India is suffering from severe scarcity for want of rice it is grossly unjust that those, who are in a position to supply an acute public want at a moderate charge, should be studiously and deliberately excluded from the benefit of the monthly distribution of rice licenses among a few favoured firms and individuals at the expense of poor starving millions and that an invidious distinction should be made between European and Indian merchants and your petitioners crave leave to approach your Excellency in Council to lay their just grievances before you in the full hope and belief that Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to redress the same, recognising that grave injustice has been done to them. Your petitioners consider it a great hardship to be excluded from the benefit of the monthly distribuion of rice licenses for importation with the result that their long established business is threatened with complete ruin.

Your petitioners crave leave to point out that the present policy of the Director of Civil Supplies is contrary to the original intention both of the Government of India and of Your Excellency's own Government and also against public interest.

Your petitioners recognise the necessity on the part of Government for imposing certain reasonable restrictions on the rice trade in order to ensure a constant supply to consumers at a fixed rate but they submit that the arrangement now in force is subversive of the original intentions of Government and detrimental to public interests and the remark made by Mr. Keatinge in his speech before the Advisory Committee held on 5th May, 1919, as to European monopoly is fully borne out by the result when it is remembered that under the present arrangement no less than 72 per cent. of the distribution of rice has been allotted to European firms (whose previous imports were negligible) and 28 per cent. to 2 Indian merchants to the entire exclusion of the large body of other rice merchants in Bombay, who were the only importers of rice upto now.

Your peitioners trust that Your Excellency in Council will pardon them for saying that the interests of Indian merchants require special recognition and encouragement at the hands of Government having regard to the timely and useful services rendered by the whole of India including the said merchants themselves during the war which they cheerfully did as a matter of national duty.

Your petitioners are obliged to trouble Your Excellency in Council with this petition as in the first instance as they approached the Food Commissioner on the subject, on his last visit to Bombay and laid their grievances before him but to no purpose as he declined to interfere with the decision of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, on the ground that such decision had been arrived at by the Director of Civil Supplies after due consideration and could not be altered.

Your petitioners humbly submit that if their grievances are not redressed, not only will their ancient trade be entirely stopped but that they will be put to very heavy loss and a few foreign firms who have secured a monopoly under the present arrangement will reap the benefit of the rice trade to the exclusion of those who can claim a legitimate share therein as a matter of right.

Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to remember that Government imposed control on rice trade for the benefit and in the interests of the poor consumers of rice and that this object is entirely frustrated by the arrangement at present in force under which the present monopolists will be in a position to dictate their own terms to those persons in Burma from whom they would buy rice, in other words they would force such persons to sell rice to them as cheap as possible and thus make a profit of selling the same in their own turn at rates fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies which rates are highly remunerative. In this connection your petitioners may bring to your notice the fact that the monopolists recently went so far as to actually petition the Director of Civil Supplies, Burma, to increase the item of expenses, which they alleged they were incurring, from the then rate of Rs. 1-3-0 per bag to Rs. 1-8-0 per bag, and it was only when your petitioners actually proved that the original rate of Rs. 1-3-0 was not only fair but left a margin even on such item of expenses that the original rate of Rs. 1-3-0 per bag was allowed to stand.

Your petitioners have no hesitation in saying that the application for such increase was absolutely unjust, uncalled for and selfish in as much as the original rate viz. Rs. 1-3-0 per bag was fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies after consideration of all the circumstances as is now admitted by the monopolists by accepting it as a fair rate but the very fact that they made such application shows the spirit of selfishness which actuates them.

Your petitioners crave leave to point out that if the present monopoly is continued, rice merchants of old standing and established reputation cannot afford the heavy expense of keeping establishments both here and in Burma and once their trade is dislocated and ruined it would be impossible for them to re-establish it and in such case the present monopolists will have their own way and impose their own prices on the plea of increased expenses as they recently attempted to do though the attempt was frustrated solely because your petitioners came to hear of the same and proved to the satisfaction of the Director of Civil Supplies that the claim was extravagant and absolutely unfounded.

Your petitioners say that a maximum charge of eight annas per bag was originally allowed ex dock and twelve annas ex warehouse delivery but the monopolists have now succeeded in getting these rates increased to Rupee one per bag in both cases. This increase your petitioners submit is altogether unjustifiable and ought not to have been made and the burden of such increase will fall upon the consumers and as monopoly holders they will give delivery ex dock in all cases, and thus save and pocket the expenses allowed for warehousing the rice, and will also make additional profit by indirectly compelling those who are now excluded from the benefit of licenses to resell their goods to them at a cheap rate after they have once secured from the authorities a highly remunerative selling rate for Bombay.

Your petitioners submit that if on the other hand the benefit of a fair and proper distribution is extended to them it will not only not adversely affect the consumers but obviously tend to their benefit and at the same time the assurances given by Your Excellency's Government in the beginning that the rice trade would get due protection and encouragement will have been carried out.

Your petitioners beg to point out that the monopoly holders are not satisfied with the bulk of the import trade being in their own hands but they are now trying to oust even a firm of the standing and reputation of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., on the pretext that they are selling rice at a cheaper rate than that fixed by the Controller. Your petitioners cannot understand what right the monopoly holders have to complain if Messrs. Tata Sons are satisfied with a smaller profit than they themselves are, and thus come to the help of poor consumers which should be the only object in view so far as Government are concerned in these hard and distressing times and this is a fresh instance of the selfishness of the monopolists and is a significant indication of the spirit which animates them.

Your petitioners therefore pray that:—

(a) Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to issue an order to the Director of Civil Supplies to include in the list of the present holders of licenses the name of their Association as represented by such person or persons whom they may nominate as their representatives and to grant them a license for importing a reasonable quanity of rice having regard to the fact that the Association's representatives would represent a large number of rice merchants if not the entire body, of which your petitioners' Association is composed.

(b) That in the meantime and pending the disposal of this petition by Your Excellency's Government the Director of Civil Supplies may be directed not to issue any licenses for the month of July, 1919.

(c) That permission may be granted to your petitioners for a small deputation of their body to wait upon Your Excellency in Council to discuss this important question at a personal conference to enable Your Excellency in Council to arrive at a just and proper decision in the matter.

INDIAN REFORMS BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

publicly stated in the preamble to the Bill in the guarded form in which it is set out in the first paragraph thereof, it seems to me entirely unnecessary that its effect need have been neutralised by the attempt to import the drift of the four formulae of the Montagu Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms which necessarily implies the introduction of Bureaucracy a la Curtis. I do hope that the preamble will be re-drafted so as to reproduce some amount of the warmth with which Mr. Montagu infused his speech, though not his Bill.

Legislation by Reference.

The text of the Bill, no doubt, exhibits the usual drawbacks of legislation by reference which is the favoured method of all British Legislation. Mr. Montagu admitted that the Bill was only a skeleton and he relies so much on rules and regulations. He himself was apparently so uncertain as to whether the reliance upon rules and regulations in the Bill has not been so comprehensive and absolute that Parliament may lose control of the principles of the Bill. There are no doubt precedents in Indian Legislation, particularly in regard to the constitution and powers of the Legislatures. So long as the basis of the constitution of India and the underlying principles of Indian Government were unchanged the procedure by rule-making was not so open to question, but when as Mr. Montagu himself insists, the basis of the Bill in accordance with the pronouncement of 20th August, is a new one viz., "government by representatives of the Indian people," to be set up in stages in place of "government by agents of the British Parliament,"—the principles of the whole process ought to be settled by Parliament involving as they do a historical departure from all previous policy. It seems indeed difficult to resist the conclusion that the Bill as now framed cannot be considered to necessarily carry out the declarations or principles of the new policy.

An Open Mind....

Mr. Montagu however has stated that this is one of the points on which he had approached the problem with an open mind and if the House preferred that if anything should be done by statues which it was suggested should be done by rule certainly let it be incorporated in the statues in the committee stage but they must avoid the rigidity which he believed would be fatal to their purpose. It was not the Government's intention to prevent Parliament to prolong the rules and regulations and the bill provided that they should be submitted to both the Houses. The provision for the submission of statutory rules to Parliament is adopted from Lord Morley's Reform Act of 1909; but as experience has shown this has proved utterly inadequate to vest Parliament with the control or the regulation of these matters in accordance with the principles which the authors of the Bill originally sanctioned. The regulations which were framed under the Act of 1909 failed to carry out the intentions of the authors of the Law in many an important particular and the mere fact of the rules being placed before the House have not sufficed for any friend of India to pursuade the House of Commons to find time to discuss and pronounce upon their merits. On the other hand those unfriends of India who sit in the "other place," were able to get the reactionary elements of the House of Lords to thwart progressive measures under that Act and have also succeded in effectually blocking improvements in the reformed council system of Lord Morley whenever they were attempted. Lord Crew's India Council Bill is an instance in point, but the most flagrant case was that of the proposal to create an executive council for the United Provinces in respect of which the action of the House of Lords evoked a most outspoken protest from Lord Hardinge and a frank discussion of the character of the noble Lords who conspired to thwart the long overdue reform for the sake of bureaucrats. That the new constitution in India could not be so entirely left to be developed by rules and regulations is made clear by the fact that many matters of franchise, procedure and power which were defined by rules of the Governor-General in Council till now are, as a matter of fact included in the provisions of the Bill in all the parts thereof.

No Principles of Division Adopted.

However this may be the question of what should be provided by rules and regulations and what should be provided for by the Act itself is one upon which there ought to be a much more intelligent division in principle than what is found in the Bill as now published. There are provisions which might have been well left to the rules which are included in the sections. On the other hand the most important principles of the reform measure now proposed to be introduced are absent from the text of the Bill and are apparently to be provided for by the rules which are contemplated to be made, hereafter. In this matter we think the labours of the Joint Committee must be particularly arduous and the work of the deputations should indeed, be quite alert and thorough going so as to see that no essential matter of principle is left to the rule making authority in India. This authority will necessarily be the executive Government who are only too apt to dilute or defeat the gift of power taken away from them by covering the process under a mass of routine and red tape. There is also another question which arises about this rule—making power. If Parliament ultimately leaves to the authorities concerned, a large measure of freedom with the drafting of rule defining the constitution, the question whether this should be done by the Secretary of State or his Majesty's Government in England or by the Governor-General in India is an important one and will have to be considered by the Joint Committee. At the same time the limitations on the use of the rule making power and the mandatory instructions upon which they should proceed have also to be defined for by Parliament or under the control of Parliament and should not be left to the possibility of subsequent correction in consequence of the rules being reported to Parliament.

Many Doubts and Difficulties.

To a student of constitutional enactments the text of the Bill as now published bristles with doubts and difficulties of various kinds and it is difficult to resist the temptation that the document has been prepared with the utmost caution on the part of the authors who think, not that a liberal measure of reform ought to be forthwith granted, but that no more ought to be given than is absolutely necessary to fulfil the pledges and every effort ought to be made to preserve existing powers and privileges. It is not possible to-day to go into the details and the sections covered by the 6 parts of the Bill dealing with the Local Government, the Secretary of State, the Public services in India, the statutory commission and the concluding general section. But as an instance of the general tendency I have above referred to, we may take section one of the Bill which indeed is the most important section which provides for the introduction of an instalment of responsible Government. The section says that provision may be made by rules under the Government of India Act 1915 for the classification of subjects into central and provincial, for the devolution of authority thereanent, and for the transfer from among the provincial subjects, of subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with the minister in charge of the subject and also for the allocation of provincial funds for the purpose of such administration. Herein, I suppose lies the grain of Responsible Government which the people of India are to get in the several provinces and the words of definition thereof used herein are hardly likely to enthuse the recipients of the same. It is clear from this:—(1) That the question of the actual subject or subjects, for only one subject may be transfered, is one which under the Bill, would be decided hereafter by the Governor General-in-Council by Rules to be framed by him. 2. That the actual manner of the Governor acting with the minister in charge of the subject is also left to be decided hereafter by rules (i.e.,) the actual extent of responsiblity of the minister in charge is equally left in doubt, to be hereafter settled at the discretion of the Governor-General-in-Council. 3. That it is extremely doubtful whether any control over the general finance of the provinces through the legislature and the minister responsible thereto is contemplated by the section, for it refers only to the allocation of provincial funds for the purpose of such administration by the transferred method and not for the allocation of sources of revenue which by sub-section (2) is to be with the Provincial Executive Government.

One more general observation, however, may be made. If it is the case, as all Indian opinion—Moderate, Nationalist or Extremist—has unanimously declared, that the Government of India's despatch has eliminated the vital elements of responsible self-Government from the scheme, the draft Bill as now published is designed as much, if not more, to give effect to the Government of India's plans as to the original Montagu-Chelmsford plan. In any case, the draft Bill will not easily admit of the insertion of any alternative plan, least of a more advanced type, except by a process of extensive amendment for which, no doubt, the very elastic forms of British Parliament provide facilities.

I must reserve the discussion of the text of the Bill to a subsequent issue.

SOUL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

MR. FRITCHLEY'S LECTURE IN MYSORE.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 12.

An interesting and inspiring lecture on the "Soul of Social Service," was delivered at the Mysore Town Hall by Mr. E. W. Fritchley of Bombay, before a large and appreciative audience. The lecturer said:—"What is meant by the word Soul? In this connection I would put it as the propelling force, the directing genius, the inspiring thought, leading us to find permanent pleasure in investing our lives for the good of others and in learning the depth and beauty of the meaning in the expression. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." When the soul leaves the body, that body soon becomes putrid and the nearest loved one turns away from it and wishes it to be disposed of. The soul gives the body life, beauty, expression and capacity for service. Who is the greatest social worker in the world? Is he not God, Who seems to be constantly engaged in planning benefits for the entire human race, irrespective of colour, caste, or creed? He sends His provisions for the just and the unjust and the beauties of nature are so lavishly provided in the flowers and the sky that the poorest person can freely enjoy them in the remotest parts of the earth.

Now what is the essential part of God's nature that does all this? Is it knowledge? I think not, for were we to ask for knowledge, it might be employed in unduly advancing our interests beyond those of our neighbours and result in selfishness. Is it an abstract desire to serve? There are those who seem to have been possessed with such a desire, but could scarcely veneer the fact of its being for public recognition, or Government honour and even service might have selfishness as its propelling force. Then what is that in God's character which we might safely ask for without fear of its being contaminated by human failings It is the quality of Love, the very essence and being of God's nature and that which forms the differentiating quality between self-seeking man and his munificent God. This "Love of God" we are told in the Scriptures "passeth all understanding" Why? For the simple reason that it is a distinct spiritual scope and can be received only when a man submits his entire life to the direction and will of God's Holy Spirit. Then the carnal nature is eradicated and the heart lives in a different atmosphere, in a region which has no hatred, malice or base selfishness. Of such a person enjoying this friendship and fellowship with God, because of an imparted similarity of the nature of Love it might be said he possesses. "A heart at leisure from itself to soothe and sympathise. The possessing the very soul of social service which is Love, that man or woman or even child's one burning desire is to live for the glory of God and the good of others and to find its perpetual and life-long happiness in social service undiscouraged by failures, or by diverse circumstances."

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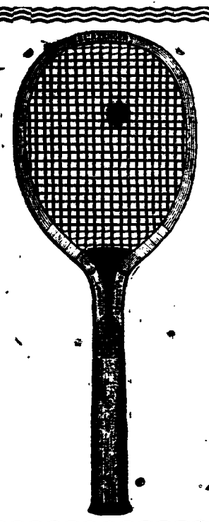

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 20th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.677	Inch
Temperature of Air	85.6	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8	,,
Dew Point	77.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.780	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.4	,,
Minimum do	82.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	186	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.0	Inch
Total fall during month	14.62	,,
Do. do. year	14.73	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 21st.	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Ju'e	h.	m.	ft.	in	Ju'e	h.	m.	ft.	in
Sat.	21	m	4 25	25	1	21	m	11 6	19	3
			4 31a	26	7			11 18a	18	1
Sun.	22	m	5 37	25	2	22	m	11 19	20	1
			5 29a	26	3					
Mon.	23	m	6 54	25	6	23	m	0 28	17	6
			6 35a	26	0			0 44a	20	6
Tues.	24	m	8 14	26	4	24	m	1 29	16	8
			7 47a	26	0			2 4a	20	5
Wed.	25	m	9 24	27	6	25	m	2 26	15	11
			8 59a	26	4			3 17a	19	11
Thur.	26	m	10 20	28	7	26	m	3 20	15	2
			9 59a	28	9			4 19	19	2
Fri.	27	m	11 9	29	5	27	m	4 14	14	7
			18 54a	27	2			5 14a	18	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	21 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h.	2m.	Sunset	7h. 18m
,,	22 (Sunday)	,,	6h.	3m.	,,	7h. 19m.
,,	23 (Monday)	,,	6h.	3m.	,,	7h. 19m.
,,	24 (Tuesday)	,,	6h.	3m.	,,	7h. 19m
,,	25 (Wednesday)	,,	6h.	3m.	,,	7h. 19m.
,,	26 (Thursday)	,,	6h.	3m.	,,	7h. 19m.
,,	27 (Friday)	,,	6h.	4m.	,,	7h. 19m

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h	34-9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st June, 1919, was 29.886 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st June 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and temperature is moderately above normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is practically clear and the air is much drier than usual. Day temperature has risen and is above normal by 8 degs. to 12 degs.; night temperature is also above the average in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at some stations. Day temperature has risen and is above normal except at Raipur where it is in slight defect.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen locally; Ratnagiri reports 0.45 in. and harwar 0.40 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Bombay and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports a light shower. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature has risen generally and is in excess in the north-west of the division, but is still slightly below normal in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended slightly northwards in the Konkan. It has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, the only amounts exceeding an inch being 2.38 in. at Cochin and 1.08 in. at Cuddapah. Day temperature has risen in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country and is in moderate or considerable excess in the U. P. and dthe east Punjab. Dry westerly winds continue in the Gangetic plain and the air is generally drier than usual to the north latitude 20 degs. N.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th June 1919:—

With the exception of a few isolated showers rain has been confined to the south-west of the Peninsula, north-east India and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa the Konkan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the east of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Reports are:—Tezoy, Akyab, Dibrugarh two inches; Tezpur one and a half; Chermapunji eight; Cox's Bazar, Darjiling two; Jessore three; Burdwan, Berhampore, Jalpaiguri, Sambalpur, Naya Dunka one and a half; Purnea two; Gorakhpur a half; Drosh a quarter; Chitaldrug one.

The excessive temperatures along the north-west frontier show signs of moderating, but maxima recorded yesterday were generally one or two degrees above normal. Highest temperatures yesterday were one hundred & fifteen degrees at Jacobabad, one hundred & ten degs. at Peshawar, Khushab and Lahore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 21st of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (20th)	89.7	81.0	63		0	0
Jask	94.4	76.9	46		0	—0.07
Muskat						
Do. ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.6	86.6	64		0	—0.37
Rawalpindi						
Lahore	110.9	90.0	39		0	—0.87
Hissar	107.4	83.1	51		0.12	—0.90
Ambala	110.1	86.2	55		0.01	—1.10
Delhi	107.0	91.0	40		0	—1.33
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.7	89.2	44		0.73	+0.19
Mainpuri	104.7	84.4	36		0.19	—0.49
Jhansi	107.6	87.6	49		1.03	—0.59
Cawnpore	109.6	82.9	38		0.26	—1.08
Allahabad	106.8	81.8	54		1.37	+0.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.1	84.6	68		0	—0.09
Karachi	87.0	81.3	83		0	—0.32
Ajmer	99.5	79.5	64		0.24	—0.79
Jaipur	103.5	83.3	49		1.05	+0.02
Kotah						
Mount Abu	82.0	65.2	80		0.80	—0.95
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.6	79.5	65		0.20	—0.66
Dwarka	89.2	82.7	81		0.02	—1.52
Veraval	85.2	82.8	88		0.27	—3.24
Rajkot	100	79.9	60		0.37	—2.13
Bhavnagar Para	102.6	79.8	61		1.39	—2.10
Surat	92.3	80.7	70		1.30	—1.82
Ahmedabad	104.2	80.4	65		1.71	—1.33
Deesa	101.2	78.8	66		0.95	+0.19
Neemuch	96.7	77.6	63		1.09	—0.65
Indore	98.3	76.1	60		9.08	+5.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.9	78.8	66		3.70	+0
Saugor	94.0	77.6	67		1.69	—1.10
Hoshangabad	93.9	77 0	65		11.07	+3 01
Khandwa	92.0	76.6	71		7.02	+2.57
Akola	96.8	77.5	66		7 09	+4.30
Amraoti	99.5	76.9	63		5.96	+3.16
Nagpur	92.6	77.8	64		12.94	+7.43
Chanda	94.1	78.0	67		11.19	+6.54
Raipur	86.6	38.2	82		20.64	+16.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.4	81.2	79		14.62	+2.39
Ratnagiri	85.1	77.9	81	0.45	20.44	—1.17
Marmugao	86.3		84	0.01	18.26	—4.92
Karwar	87.9	76.2	86	0.40	14.24	—13.97
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.2	76.2	59		2.79	—0.68
Ahmednagar	93.5	70.8	62		1.62	—2.63
Poona	86.5	72.8	69		2.44	—1.35
Sholapur	92.5	74.8	63		7.97	+4.33
Bijapur	86.0	71.7	79		2.69	—0.16
Belgaum	74.0	67.7	86	0.07	7.94	+2.09
Aurangabad	95.4	71.7	67		2.45	—1.64
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.0	77.5	66		3.59	—0.47
Hyderabad	89.5	75.6	69		5.42	+2.08
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.0	75.1	81	0.48	9.63	—18.27
Calicut	82.0	73.7	95	0.68	12.16	—13 98
Cochin	84.8	73.0	86	0.38	14 63	—4.35
Colombo	86.5	77.6	90	0.09	2.06	—4.76
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.8	78.6	64	..	3.59	+0.38
Bellary	92.8	75.5	60	..	1.57	+0.03
Cuddapah	97.8	73.5	76	1.08	3.16	+1.11
Madras	99.2	79.6	60	..	1.36	+0.08
Bangalore	80.9	66.0	81	..	0.9	—1.52
Coimbatore	89.4	70.5	82	..	0.65	—0.71
Trichinopoly	99.6	79.4	58	..	0.85	—0.12
Negapatam	97.6	80.2	72	..	3.18	+2.63

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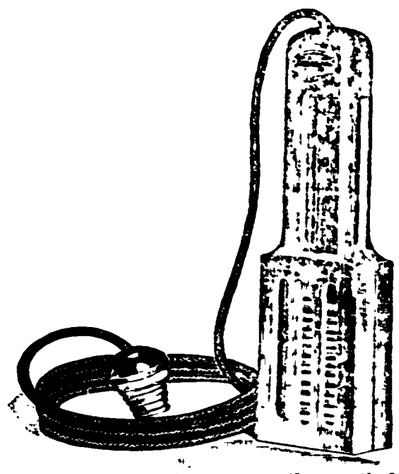

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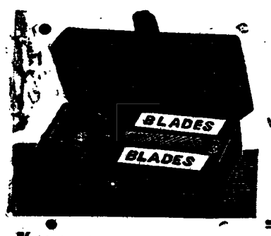

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

June 21.

S S Dwarka—Davidson—Karachi, June 19.
S S Burma Maru—Imai—Kobe, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

June 21.

S S Alesia—Stephen—Rangoon.
S S Nevasa—Henderson—London, etc.
S S Roseric—Anderson—Rangoon and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday.

S S Taroba—Sullivan—Durban, etc.
S S Meteor—Remmerson—Singapore.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Culna for Karachi.
Steamer Kawa for London.

S S Dwarka:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Dwarka, 762 tons, Captain J. A. Davidson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 19th inst.

S S Burma Maru:—The O S K steamer Burma Maru, 2,822 tons, Captain S. Imai, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 5 passengers, which port she had left on 8th ultimo.

S S Roseric:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Roseric, 3,004 tons, Captain D. Anderson, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour, for Rangoon and Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 21st June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Kirie Maru	Kobe	N F	..N Y Kaisha
B Octoberis	Rangoon	25-6-19	..M M & Co
C & E Dilwara	China	27-6-19	..M M & Co
D & E Calcutta	Rangoon	25-6-19	..M M & Co
F Kaifuku Maru	Kobe	22-6-19	..N Y Kaisha
H Utopia	N F	N F	..H S Shustary
K Sicilia	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside K Iran	N F	N F	..H Shustary & Co
L & M Nur.ni	Bassein	N F	..T M & Co
Offside M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
O Hejaz	N F	N F	..M M & Co
O Bahreia	Aden	25-6-19	..T M & Co
P Novara	London	27-6-19	..M M & Co
Sc-on Crane Wanetta	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	Jamnagar	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Balgay	Dhuramtar	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Showka	Marseilles	N F	
Maru	N F	N F	..O S Kaisha
2 Elysia	Liverpool	25-6-19	..W & A Graham & Co
3 Kasado Maru	Kobe	25-6-19	..O S Kaisha
4 Akbar	N F	N F	..T M & Co
5 Uia	N F	N F	..M M & Co
7 Taroba	S & E Africa	23-6-19	..M M & Co
8 Sodeganra Maru	N F	N F	..A M Jerwanjee & Co
9 Freienfels	Hull	24-6-19	..W & A G & Co
10 Nevasa	London	21-6-19	..M M & Co
10 & 11 Culna	Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
12 Itola	N F	N F	..M M & Co
14 Linga	N F	N F	..M M & Co
15 Dumra	P Gulf	20-6-19	..M M & Co
16 Kamala	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Vita	Marseilles	22-6-19	..B M & Co
2 Vasna	Basra	25-6-19	..M M & Co
3 Aronda	Basra	21-6-19	..M M & Co
3 Luceria	N F	N F	..D R I M
5 Khuja	Basra	24-6-19	..T M & Co
6 Banca	Rangoon	28-6-19	..M M & Co
7 Othello	Karachi	30-6-19	..J Finlay & Co
9 Coseyama	Busra	22-6-19	..M M & Co
Offside 10 Barjora	Busreh	28-6-19	..M M & Co
10 Karadeniz	Suez	30-6-19	..D R I M
11 Clan Lindsay	Glasgow	9-7-19	..J Finlay & Co
12 Hermelin	Hongkong	30-6-19	..D R I M
12 Bankura	Busra	25-6-19	..M M & Co
13 Jehangir	N F	N F	..D R I M
14 Muttra	Busra	26-6-19	..M M & Co
14 Torlina	Busra	23-6-19	..M M & Co
15 Sindabad	Busra	23-6-19	..K N & Co
17 F Ferdinand	Busra	30-6-19	..D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Singapore	23-6-19	..A P Co

RUGHES DRY DOCK.

Graf Shosganoff	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
Umta	Rangoon	30-6-19	..M M & Co

IMPORTS.

June 21.

S S Gracchus from London, Agents M M & Co.:—65 cases toilet soap; 45 cases, 11 packages medicines; 676 cases whisky; 120 cases wines; 410 cases gin; 12 cases lamp black; 9 cases plaster of Paris; 22 cases common salt; 4 bales insertion; 150 cases Alizarine dye; 26 cases blacking; 37 cases liquid colour; 10 cases foad leading; 14 cases Eno's fruit salt; 4 cases calamel; 15 cases cocoa; 3 cases lignum quassia; 4 cases malt and oil malt extract; 4 cases insulators; 1 package, 1 cask, 328 cases wine; 3 packages red wine; 5 cases chlorodyne; 750 cases, 2,600 chests cement; 46 cases tobacco; 3 case insulating compound; 8 cases cables; 2 cases hosiery; 6 cases seeds; 57 cases essences; 17 cases boot polish; 138 bales printing paper; 4 cases perfumed spirit; 2 cases quinine tablets; 3 cases nitric sulphuric and hydrochloric acid; 2 cases carbolic acids chloroform; 7 cases liquid ammonia; 3 cases tobacco and cigarettes; 1 box, 2 casks, 23 cases earthenware; 4 cases zinc rod; 300 bags unshelled almonds; 4 cases tooth paste; 6 cases washers; 24 cases, 1 bale drapery; 4 cases Bovril; 8 cases glycerine; 2 cases, 3 bales writing paper; 23 cases vinegar; 3 cases chalk; 12 cases sarsaparilla; 6 cases gloy; 4 cases electric lamps; 6 kegs soda crystal; 75 cases lime juice cordial; 27 casks, 2 cases glass bottle; 16 cases Epsom salt; 2 cases calsic hydrochloride; 2 cases copying pencils; 3 cases toilet soaps, powder etc.; 45 cases soap; 10 bundles prime rose roap; 48 cases, 23 d/s. oil varnish; 81 cases batteries; 2 cases salt; 6 cases rice powder; 11 cases chloroform; 4 cases soda last; 18 cases water marked and cloth papper, photographic chemicals; 24 cases insulator bottles; 8 cases medwine; 43 cases hair wash; 5 bundles Y. M. sheets; 100 bundles copper sheets; 80 kegs W. lead; 15 cases gas mantles; 11 cases essential oil; 24 cases dry colour; 2 cases phosphoric; 47 cases, 4 cps. flower essences; 8 cases soda sulphate hydrokinone; 2 cases toys; 3 cases liquor; 3 cases potted meat; 3 cases sauce; 2 cases hydrogen peroxide solution; 2 cases earthenware and glassware; 2 cases Xyol; 10 cases cottons and woolens; 40 d/s. linseed oil; 5 cases mineral water colour; 5 cases viliona; 11 cases harmless chemicals; 15 cases vegetable black; 20 d/s turks; 5 cases acitic acid; 15 cases lime juice; 2 cases herrings; 3 cases, 20 packages periodicals and magazines; 10 kags ground white zinc; 11 cases artificial silk yarn; 2 casks lamp glasses; 39 casks, 5 cases ivary; 10 cases periodicals and stationery; 265 battles quick silver; 2 cases lamp burners; 54 kegs red oxide; 11 cases glassware; 2 cases galatine; 9 cases globes; 2 cases med. spirituous preps; 7 cases gloy paste 241 cases med. spirits; 14 bags nails; 2 cases varnish; 285 packages stores; 20 cases confy.; 50 cases sharkling wine; 4 cases toilet preps; 2 cases embrocation; 54 cases cigarette paper; 5 cases tin plates; 7 cases enamel paint; 55 cases 25 bundles, 271 packages wines and spirits; 913 cases beer; 14 cases drugs and medicines; 2 bales towels; 26 cases cigarettes; 2 cases toilet powder; 8 cases perfumed spirit; 18 cases firmic acid; 10 cases dilute peroxide of hydrogen; 9 cases, 43 kegs provisions; 6 cases oil lamp; 69 puniets tar; 6 cases barley cornflour arrowest; 8 cases valve sheeting; 7 cases, 3 bales paper; 4 cases tins; 5 bundles manganesite paste; 4 cases bacon; 7 cases spirit varnish; 8 cases aether; 3 cases cosaques; 6 cases fish; 5 cases eucalyptus oil; 4 cases disinfectant; 8 casks writing ink and gum; 8 cases toilet cream; 2 cases castor oil and glassware; 5 cases, 5 casks, 1 keg lamp black powder; 3 cases black English glue; 4 cases ginger ale: 12 cases med glassware; 24 d/bags rivets; 11 cases acid; 127 cases wincarnis; 7 cases artificial yarn; 12 cases cylenders of ammonia; 2 cases olive oil; 3 cases glass paper and emery cloth; 8 bags, 1 keg antimony sulphide; 12 bales, 4 cases printing paper and cardboard; 2 cases formal dehyde; 300 bundles G. C. sheets; 125 bundles G. O. steel sheets; 125 bundles galvanised corrugated sheets; 214 bundles galvanised sheets; 7 cases, 7 packages stationery; 2 cases enamelware; 2 cases pencils; 2 cases lamps; 81 packages, 30 cwts, 128 cases biscuits; 43 cases, 10 d/s, 920 kags paint; 551 cases O'stores.

EXPORTS.

S S Navara for London:—300 bales hemp, Kiddle Rave and Co.; 88 cwts cashewnuts, 230 cwts cardamams, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 2 bales, 1 box, woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 bales woolen carpets, 1 bale goat hair, 1 bale silk waste, J. Murray and Co., 23 cwts ajma seed, 22 cwts gum kadaya, B. P. Dalal and Co.; 62 cwts ginger, 18 cwts cardamoms, A. Laduck; 25 cwts ginger, 33 cwts cardamams, 150 cwts gum kadaya, R. Abdool & Co.; 27 cwts cardamams, 75 cwts dry ginger, M. H. Naser and Co.

S S Karva for London:—168 bales cotton, Aalli Bros.

S S Freienfels for Hull:—2,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Othelo for Hull:—4,700 cwts cotton seed, 4,000 cwts mowra seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 100 tons cotton seeds, Jamnadas Nursey Ginning Factory.

S S Shokwa Maru for Genoa:—20 cwts vegetable wax, 7 cwts nutmegs, 75 cwts pepper, 75 cwts coffee, Nariman M. Pohowala.

S S Shokwa Maru for Marseilles:—14 cwts gum arabic, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Othelo for Marseilles:—6,000 cwts lentils, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, 200 bales cotton twist, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 150 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 2,100 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—27 cwts fishmaws, 26 cwts sharkfins, Haider and Sultan.

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is dear to you---from the clustering curls on his little head down to his pretty pink toes---and as you watch your precious darling growing bigger and stronger and lovelier every day, you will be more than ever glad that you insisted from the first that his food must be either his Mother's own Milk---or Glaxo.

For Baby's food is the building material from which he must obtain everything he needs to build up his little body, and if it is the *right* food, a strong beautiful building will result—Baby's flesh will be firm and warmly tinted—his bones straight and sound—his teeth will be like little pearls—his nerves and brain healthy and active.

Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the Mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot stand the strain—then Glaxo comes to her aid.

For Glaxo is pure milk made as nourishing and easily digestible as healthy breast milk, and, as many Mothers have told us "it agrees with Baby just like breast milk." Baby will therefore readily take a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, and this is perhaps the best way of feeding Baby, for not only is Baby well nourished, but the strain on the Mother is relieved and she has so much more freedom. Should she have to go away suddenly, becomes ill or worried, she knows that Baby will take his Glaxo quite contentedly and the regularity of his feeding will not be interfered with.

Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. *A doctor says*: "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."

(*Signed*)———*M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

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You do not add milk or cream, because Glaxo itself is milk or cream. So that Glaxo is not only the safe alternative for breast milk, but it is also the easiest to prepare and so economical!—for you have no milk or cream to buy—*nothing to pay for but the Glaxo itself.*

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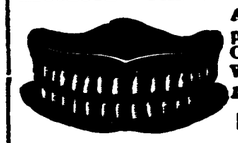

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IS IT THY STAFF?

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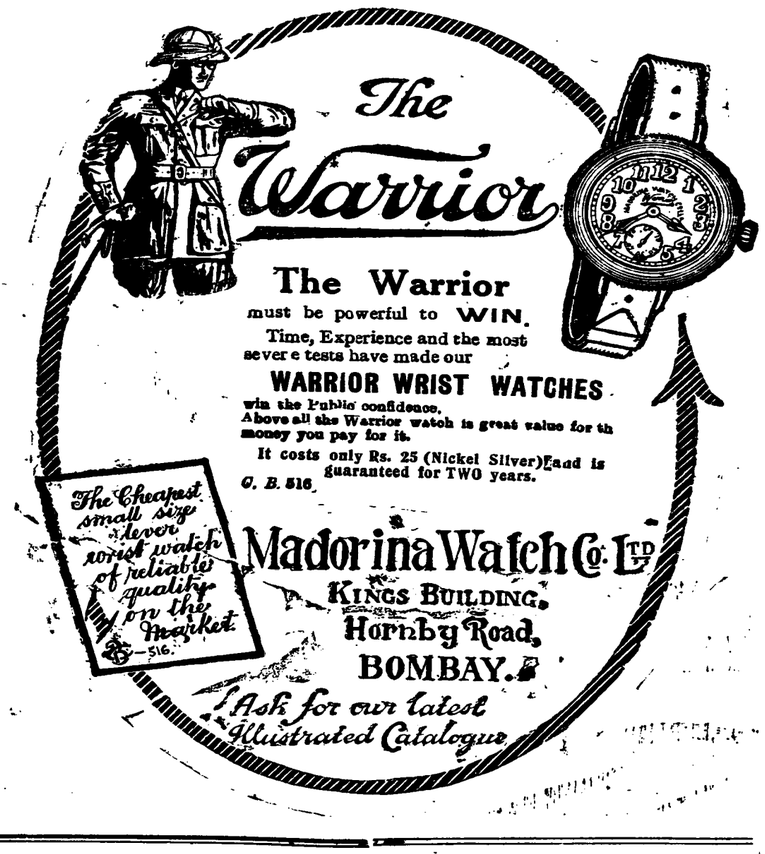
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